THE DAILY GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

LEBANON wants good water.

KITTANNING has a Methodist revival.

INDIANA is moving to get a gas works.

JOHNSTOWN has an English Lutheran revival.

MONONGAHELA CITY is to have a new woolen mill.

SHARON, Armstrong county, has a Baptist revival.

THE scarlet fever epidemic is subsiding in Indiana county.

WILKESBARRE is to have a $150,000 new Catholic church

POTTER county criminals are sent to the Cameron county jail.

A COAL MINE in the town of Scranton gives signs of caving in.

THE Broadtop, Huntingdon county, coal miners are on a strike.

WASHINGTON county has six thousand dollars for a soldiers' monument.

THE grasshoppers have made their appearance in Montgomery county.

BUTLER COUNTY people are amusing themselves with grand fox hunts.

DAVID LUPFER, a pioneer of Perry county, aged 73 years, died last week.

SNAKES are coming out in advance of the season in nearly all parts of the State.

REV. ARMISTED SKINNER is the appropriate name of a Washington confidence man.

SCARLET fever has been prevailing in the neighborhood of New Geneva, Fayette county.

DR. J. Z. GERHARD, of Lancaster, has been chosen a physician to the State Lunatic Asylum.

READING is coaxing ladies into billiard halls. The city also wants a visit from Prince Arthur.

EDWARD PRICE, a coal miner at Dodge mines, in Scranton, was killed last week by a falling roof.

THE Friedensville zinc mines, near Bethlehem, annually yield 24,000 tons of ore of all grades.

JAMES ELLIOT, of Independence, Washington county, recently died suddenly of heart disease.

SAMUEL M. FOX, a wealthy, useful and influential citizen residing near Parker's Landing, died recently.

THE wife of John A. Patton, of George township, Fayette county, fell and broke her leg a few days since.

THE small-pox has appeared at Bethlehem and six or eight persons are suffering from this terrible disease.

GEORGE VERNER, SR., one of the eldest citizens of Cambria county, died a few days ago in Jackson township.

THERE are are no less twenty Pennsylvanians in the present Iowa Legislature —seven Senators and thirteen Representatives.

FATHER O'ROURKE, the genial Catholic priest, of Kittanning, is styled the "Chaplain of the Allegheny Valley Railroad."

DIPTHERIA has seized the mules of the Scranton coal mines. Work in some of the collieries had to be suspended for this reason.

ALL the recruits at Carlisle Barracks have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to fill up the Eleventh United States Cavalry.

THE attorney for Thomas Brown's heirs is looking after an old lease about expiring, in Brownsville, making a stir among the present occupants.

FOUR passengers were tumbled out of the Somerset hack, in the western end of Bedford, the other day, over a mortar box, and considerably injured.

A YELLOW POPLAR TREE, on the farm of David J. Potts, in Martic township, Lancaster county, was felled last week, and the lumber therefrom yielded $78.

JOHN FRY, of West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, recently shot a chicken hawk, which measured five feet, ten inches from tip to tip of the wings.

THE oil interests on Dunkard creek, Greene county, are beginning to look up again. The "Boston well" is throwing oil at the rate of fifty barrels every twelve hours.

A FREIGHT car was robbed at Connellsville a few days since, of a sewing machine. The thief got scared and threw the machine in the river, where it was found.

THE wages of the laborers on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad extension have been reduced to $1 75 per day, in consequence of which a number have quit work.

MICHAEL SHAND, of West Donegal, Lancaster, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, last week. He was 72 years of age, and a prominent member of the Mennonite Church.

THE robbery of the Commissioners' office of Indiana county is still a sensation. The greatest loss was a book of registry for county bonds sold, and a number of blank bonds.

JOHN GILLIAN, of Bradford county, raised from three acres ninety bushels of clear spring wheat, and from one and a half acres dug three hundred and forty-nine bushels of potatoes.

AN intemperate man named Andrew Fredex, living in Earl township, Lancaster, committed suicide by hanging himself, a few days ago. He leaves a wife and several children.

JOHN DRESHAM, of Ashland, Schuylkill county, last week undertook to kill his wife, and after being arrested attempted to kill the justice who committed him. He was in for killing somebody.

T. MORRISON, of Carlisle, has been operating a little in the horse stealing business in Berkley county, West Virginia. He was arrested in Perry county, and turned over to an authorized officer of W. Va.

$26,000 was the modest sum returned by a Mr. De Gabriel, conductor on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to a passenger who had dropped his wallet. He refused a reward. He is surely a cousin to the Angel Gabriel.

THE roads are still in a rather unpropitious condition for timber hauling in the lumber regions. The prospects for a large run of logs in the coming spring is not very flattering—the scarcity of snow interfering greatly with the business of hauling.

THE Oil City *Times* says: "It is generally understood in this section that Ames came home for a *screw driver* in order to tighten up the loose screws, and that when he left for Harrisburg he took with him a large one of a peculiar kind.

AT Gibson, Susquehanna county, a gold hunter is prospecting, and tradition says many years ago the Indians gathered the precious ore in large quantity in that locality. The ditch constructed by them has been found, but the gold has not yet turned up.

THE Schuylkill Navigation Company are opening their canal to be dredged out at different points along the line preparatory to the opening of the season of navigation. The freshet of last fall filled up the channel at some points so much as to prevent easy transit.

THE wife of Hon. Jesse Lazear died in Baltimore on Monday of last week. We have no particulars further than the deceased died of typhoid pneumonia—the same disease of which the former Mrs. Lazear died, just three years before to a day. A strange coincidence.

A FEW days ago the house of Mr. David Wilson, in Brady township, Clearfield county, was burned. Two little boys were left alone by their mother and in playing with matches set fire to the house. One of the little fellows escaped, the other was burned to death.

MR. ADAM LINK, a respectable citizen of Washington, last week, while walking along the road, was seized with an epileptic fit (to which he has long been subject) and fell with his face burled in the mud, and when found a short time afterwards, life was entirely extinct.

THE light used to dispel darkness in Harrisburg seems to be hid under a bushel, if the contracted limits of its influence are any indication. Tallow dips would almost answer the purpose of illumination as well. A purer article of gas than that now consumed is greatly desired.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Star* says that a wealthy lady of that city has offered a young man $30,000 to marry her daughter. The strangest part of the story is that the young man never saw the young lady, and is required to abandon her forever, immediately after the marriage ceremony.

STEPHEN STOKES, of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, was found dead in his bed last week. He lived alone, and as he was known to have money about him, and there being none found after death, it is believed the house was entered in the early part of the morning and his money taken.

THERE are rumors of an effort to divide Luzerne county into three parts, making Scranton the county seat of Lackawanna, Plymouth the seat of Shawnee, and leaving Luzerne on the east side of the Susquehanna south of the mouth of the Lackawanna, except Nescopec, which is to be attached to Shawnee.

AN OLD Dutchman engaged in boring for oil near Tionesta, made fifty-three feet, when he struck a quartz rock. He continued boring and the next four days he made six feet, and the following two days the drill failed to make any impression whatever, when the Dutchman gave up in despair. Upon pumping out the hole, a (to him) curious substance appeared, which unquestioned judges of copper pronounced native copper of ninety per cent., which is remarkably pure.

REFERRING to the Board of Charities, a correspondent, writing from Harrisburg, says: The Board will meet here early next week to consult with the Ways and Means Committee on the subject of eleemosynary appropriations, as well as to further their own work of organization. Of course no report can be made by this Board at the present Legislature, as no definite action has yet been had on which to base a report, and no data gathered to present to the Legislature.

WE learn that on Thursday evening of last week, a young lady, Miss M'Cormick, of Independence township, Washington county, having recovered from a very long and severe illness and being yet very weak, attempted to place a lamp filled with oil on the mantlepiece. In doing so she stumbled forward, the lamp fell from her hand on the fire, exploded and scattered the burning oil over her clothing, which also took fire, and before assistance could reach her she was burned to death.

THE *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, says: A few days since we despatched to Senator Cameron a tariff petition ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FEET IN LENGTH, bearing the names of workingmen of Schuylkill county. The petition is not sectional or selfish. It prays for protection to every branch of American industry that needs it. It is framed in a spirit that should animate all similar petitions, a spirit that will add strength to the principle of encouraging our own producers and workmen in preference to those of Europe.

BETTY SMITH, an old maid of Amwell township, Washington county, was burned to death last week. She had been washing, and while drying the clothes her skirts caught fire, burning the clothes almost entirely off. When she caught fire she ran out into the yard until the fire was partially extinguished; after which she redressed herself and went to the house of Mr. Dunning Hart, about a hundred rods distant. The hair was burned off her head, and the skin and nails off one hand were found lying on the floor of her house. She died next day.

A LARGE eagle has been committing some depredations in the Dunningsville neighborhood, Fayette county, and all sharpshooters of that section had been trying to shoot him, but without success. A few days since a young lady named Lucia Donaldson, of Somerset township, concluded to enter the list for the prize. She noticed the noble bird feasting occasionally on a dead sheep on her father's farm, and during its absence she placed poison on the carcass. The bird soon returned, and after satisfying his hunger flew to an adjacent tree, where he sat a few minutes and then fell to the ground. When Miss Donaldson went to the spot she found him dead. He weighed over twelve pounds and measured over seven feet from tip to tip.

SAYS a Harrisburg letter:

There is a vague and mysterious whispering in the lobby about a gigantic reptile that is shortly to make its appearance here in the shape of a bill asking for vast and undefined privileges, by which a monster railroad monopoly in New York calculates that it will be able to damage the influence and prosperity of our Pennsylvania railroads. Of course, the *snake*, so called, has been concealed from public view: but when it is permitted to draw its slimy length along the hall of legislation, the vigilant men in both branches will scotch and kill it. The day has gone by for Pennsylvania, either by the narrow policy of her legislators, folly, or illiberality, to deprive her people of protection for their vested rights and invested capital, or to prevent that fair competition by which her great natural resources can be brought to profitable markets. It is not judicious to say more on this subject at present, but at the proper time your readers will, of course, be fully enlightened on the business referred to.

Luxury of Easy Dresses.

The following, clipped from "Laws of Life," is especially commended to the careful perusal of ladies who indulge in tight lacing:

Very few ladies know how to appreciate an easy, healthful dress. They think their dresses are loose, when a man or boy put into one as tight would gasp for breath, and feel incapable of putting forth any effort except to break the bands. Ladies are so accustomed to the tight fits of dressmakers that they "fall all to pieces" when relieved of them. They associate the loose dress with the bed or lounge. To be up, they must be stayed up, and to recommend a comfortable dress to them is not to meet a conscious want of theirs.

It is a great pity, none the less. If they could once know what a luxury it is to breathe deep and full at each respiration, to feel the refreshment which the system takes in by having the blood enlivened and sent bounding through the arteries and veins, to have the aids to digestion which such process gives, to have their own strong, elastic muscles keep every organ in place and themselves erect, if they could but for a while know this blessed luxury, and then be sent back into the old, stiff straight jackets, they would fume and fret and rave in very desperation if they could not get rid of them.

As it is, they prefer to languish and suffer dreadfully, and die young, and leave all of their friends and their husbands, and their little children, and I do not see any other way but to let them be sick and die till they are satisfied. If only the sinner was the sufferer it would not be so worth while to make a great ado about it, but this blighting of future innocent lives which must follow the readers the false habits of our women in the highest degree criminal.

—A remarkable clerical scandal is reported in the Philadelphia papers. The delinquent is a Catholic priest, name unknown, and the victim of his wiles a Miss Louisa Gober, who has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Rev. M. Hartley, of the Second Reformed Church, has received a letter from Miss Dober, in which she states she is confined in a cell of the Catholic Church, and that she is to be sent to a nunnery in Milwaukee. The affair creating much excitement in religious circles in the Quaker City.

—The House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature adopted a resolution severely censuring Congressman W. J. Smith for furnishing his frank to members of the Legislature for their use in transmitting documents to their constituents, and calling the attention of Congress to his conduct. Over hundred of the documents have been circulated thus under Smith's frank.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROCK county, Wisconsin, will raise 100 acres of peppermint next year.

THE way in which the Senate finance committee has reported the funding bill shows that they are opposed to the reduction of the revenue, as they have provided for a sinking fund.

MORE than a hundred hay growers in New England indorse the report of the Board of Agriculture, that the time to cut hay is when the flower is dying, as formerly practiced.

MR. SAML. L. CLEMENS, one of the editors of the Buffalo *Express*, and well known as "Mark Twain," and Miss Olive Langdon, daughter of Jervis Langdon, Esq., were married in Buffalo, Wednesday evening, 2d inst.

THE House has made the revenue bill the special order for March first. This was done on motion of Mr. Schenck, and shows that he expects the tariff bill to be disposed of by that time. Mr. Schenck is sanguine that both bills will pass in some shape this session.

GEN. NEGLEY, of the Pittsburgh District, tried to get a bill before the House last week to prohibit the transportation of coal oil which would ignite below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, but Mr. Holman objected, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Judge Scofield said he had been considering the same subject for many years.

THE recommendations of the Congressional Temperance Society to the ministers, churches, temperance organizations, etc., throughout the land to hold simultaneous meetings on the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington, and unite in the organization of temperance societies, based on the simple total-abstinence pledge, has met with much favor.

THE Archduchess of Austria, whose sailing to the United States was announced in our dispatches, is a cousin to the Emperor, two or three degrees removed. Her father was the Archduke Joseph, a brother to the late Emperor Francis, grand-father of the reigning sovereign. She was born January 17th, 1831, and married in 1847 to a brother of the Duke of Modena. He died in 1849, and in 1854 she married her cousin, the archduke Charles Ferdinand, by whom she has had several children.

REV. ROBT. KOEHLER, pastor of the Independent German Reformed Church, Washington City, died very unexpectedly on Sabbath last, at the residence of Mrs. Hass, three and a half miles east of the city. Mr. Koehler had been engaged in baptizing some children, and during the ceremony was taken suddenly ill and died in a short time afterward. Before leaving town he had complained of a bad cold, and the immediate cause of his death is supposed to have been congestion of the lungs.

A MOVEMENT is maturing at Washington, at the head of which are the Virginia Senators, to reorganize the Republican party of Virginia on the broad platform of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage, making a union of all the good citizens of the State against the radicals and fanatics of both the Republican and Democratic parties. It is expected to secure such an organization as will place Virginia in advance of all the other Southern States, and make her soil as safe for all settlers as the soil of Massachusetts.

J. J. WRIGHT, the colored man, just elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at the Lancasterian University in New York, studied law for two years at Montrose, Penn., and was the first colored man admitted to the bar in that State. In 1865 he went South, and was made legal adviser of the South Carolina freedmen. He was a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and was afterwards elected to the State Senate. The Charleston *News*, from which we glean these facts, adds that he is quiet, well behaved and decidedly intelligent.

THE *Maine Farmer*, of November 6, says: "One night a sort of semi-domestic animal known as a skunk took up his abode in the back entry of our correspondent S. C. M.'s house, and being disturbed by the cat, emitted a most disagreeable odor—as he is always sure to do when he is at all suspicious that his rights are being invaded. The dairy being in the neighborhood of where the conflict took place, it became infested with the noxious odor, when our friend, in his haste to cleanse the premises, burnt some sulphur in the room. The effect was magical, as it completely neutralized all the foul smell. He consequently desires us to recommend its use for similar purposes, or for the cleansing of wells, cellars, &c.

THE canard from Key West about the riot and bloodshed in Havana on Sunday last is one of the most audacious pieces of mischief which the Cuban Junta has yet concocted. It so happens that the fact was known in this city on Tuesday last that Aldama, of the Junta, had prepared such a canard to be sent to the agent of the Junta at Key West, and by him telegraphed back to New York to fire the American people and inflame Congress. As first prepared this canard had an additional feature which does not appear in print. It was proposed to announce, in addition to the carnage going on, that the whole district in Havana known as "Jesus del Monte" was being burned and sacked. Dispatches received here direct from Havana to February 1st report everything quiet.

THE managers of the Pennsylvania Institution of for the Deaf and Dumb, situated in Philadelphia, announce that there is room in the establishment for indigent deaf mutes between 10 and 20 years of age, who are citizens of Pennsylvania. This class of deaf-mutes are maintained by the Commonwealth free of charge, and application for admission can be made by letter, addressed to the Superintendent of the Institution. It may be mentioned that during the protracted period of war prices, the deficiency in the annual fund provided by the State for the support and education of her wards was made good by the voluntary offerings of the friends of the Institution. A department has been formed for the training of the vocal powers of the deaf semi-mute children and a separate teacher is to be placed in charge.

EX GOVERNOR ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Ohio, deceased February 3d, at his residence, in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Governor Trimble was one of the early pioneers of the State, and had been identified with its history almost since its admission into the Union in 1802. He was almost, if not quite, the last representative of the public men of Ohio of half a century ago. He was the friend and constructor of General Harrison, of Governor Morrow, of Findlay, of Charles Hammond, of Joseph Vance, and others of that old *regime*, who have been long dead. He was born in 1783, and was therefore six years old at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. In fact, his birth was coeval with the conclusion of the treaty of peace with Great Britain which secured our independence.

THE Indiana State Temperance Alliance does not seem to have accomplished much at its recent session at Indianapolis. Its committee on resolutions reported that they had faith in prohibition, and in favor of its advocacy in Sabbath and common schools, and the establishment of juvenile temperance organizations; in favor of a text-book by Professor Brown, on physiology, presenting the nature of alcohol and its evil effects on the human system; in favor of a general traveling agent, and a continual agitation; in favor of the co-operation of women; deprecating the indiscriminate prescription of alcoholic liquors as a medicine, and in favor of preventing the issue of licenses, and to bring to punishment offenders of the present law. The succeeding resolution was in favor of temperance men for office, and contained a promise to work for the nomination of temperance men to office; but, in case of failure, claimed the right to vote for others, or for none at all, as they might think best. The report created a lively discussion, and was lost by one majority against it. A resolution favoring female suffrage was then adopted, and finally ruled out of order, when the convention adjourned *sine die*.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

English Estimate of the American Congress—Dissatisfaction with the Government Telegraph System—Irish Land Question—The Council at Rome and State Governments—The Case of Henri Rochefort—Affairs in Spain—The Prospective Duel.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 5.—The *Times* has an editorial on American legislators and legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the House of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives and a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the *Times* thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.

Manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the Bassemer steel patents.

The Saturday *Review* predicts that the Irish land question and bill for regulating the ballot and diffusion of education will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session.

Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and complaints of delay and error have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city particularly crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion.

The movement for the abolition of university tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening and resolutions leading to that end were unanimously adopted. Meetings are to be held elsewhere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* protests against the interruption of the Indo-Chinese trade in opium, as contemplated.

There has recently been an improved demand for American bonds, both federal and staple.

It is reported the Cabinet have settled upon a land bill for Ireland. The new bill proposes to give security of tenure by confirming and assuring the same rights to tenants as are held under the best customs of the Provinces of Ulster. It refers disputes concerning improvement of land by tenant and amount of rent to a tribunal with power of summary jurisdiction.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 6.—The duel between Senor Figueros and Col. Luque will probably be fought, as the former will not withdraw his offensive language.

It is reported that the Duke Montpensier's candidature for the throne of Spain will be altogether abandoned. Gee, a Catholic, thirty-seven years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in his stead, while efforts to propose the name of Prince Charles, of Prussia.

The Clerical Estimates passed the Cortes yesterday afternoon after a strenuous opposition.

PARIS, February 6.—In the case of Henri Rochefort, no appeal from judgment has been taken, sentence becomes final. The Ministry have determined to put it into execution, and the defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

Prince Florens is to be prosecuted for words used in a speech at a political meeting.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree removing M. Leverrier, the eminent astronomer, from the office as director of the Imperial observatory for taking certain action in the Senate, of which he is a member, inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, February 5.—The *Civita Catolica*, published here, has a remarkable article entitled "Les Mauvias Politiques Et Le Conseil." After referring to the menaces against Ecumenical Councils establishing decrees contrary to modern ideas, it says: "The Bishops despise menaces. If Governments make laws at variance with the decrees of the Council, the subjects will not be held to observe them, and to exact obedience to such laws would be odious tyranny. If governments separate Church from State, they will protect rights which belong to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind."

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 5.—It is reported today that Lucien Anatole, Prevost Pardol, the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to Washington.

MARSEILLES, February 5.—An excitement was occasioned in this city this morning by the falling of two houses. Twelve persons were buried in the ruins. It is thought all were not killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the debris.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 6.—General Goyonoche returned to Port Principe on the 28th ult. He announces that he defeated the rebels and captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It is reported that a son of Cespedes, eleven years old, is among the captured prisoners.

Seven houses and several sugar fields have been destroyed by incendiaries on the line of the Rembio and Calbarian Railroad.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived to day.

LONDON, February 5.—The bark Jesse Campbell, of Weymouth, United States, from New York for Bristol, England, foundered at sea in latitude 42, longitude 30 degrees, on the 4th of January. All hands saved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—*Afternoon.*—Consols 92¼ for money; 92⅜ on account. American securities quiet; '62s, 87⅛; '65s, old, 85⅞; '67s, 86; 10-40s 84⅜. Erie, 20⅛; Illinois, 104⅝; Great Western, 26½. Stocks firm.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Bourse lower and quiet at 73c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—Bonds firm at 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Cotton steady; middling and Orleans 11⅝@11¾; sales 10,000 bales. California white Wheat 8s 11d; red western winter 7s 4d; winter 8s 4d. Western Flour 20s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s. Pork 99s. Beef 102s. Lard 53s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 78s. Spirits petroleum 1s 6d; refined 1s 11½d. Turpentine 3s. Linseed Cakes 9s. Sterling 108.

HAVRE, Feb. 5 — *Evening.* — Cotton closed flat; tres ordinaire on spot 138¾f per cwt.; low middlings afloat 137f.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Tallow 46s 3d@46s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—Petroleum heavy.

BREMEN, Feb. 5.—Petroleum quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 5.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos 12s.

HAVRE, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet.

The Red River Troubles.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 5.—The Red River *New Nation* gives a long account of the meeting held at Fort Garry on January 21st. It was addressed by Donald G. Smith, who explained his mission and the policy of the Canadian government. Mr. Riell moved that twenty representatives be elected by the English people of Red River to meet twenty representatives elected by the French population, and in favor of preventing the issue of licenses, and to bring to punishment offenders of the present law. The succeeding resolution was in favor of temperance men for office, and contained a promise to work for the nomination of temperance men to office; but, in case of failure, claimed the right to vote for others, or for none at all, as they might think best. The report created a lively discussion, and was lost by one majority against it. A resolution favoring female suffrage was then adopted, and finally ruled out of order, when the convention adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK CITY.

Prince Arthur—Assassination Hoax—Still Another Logan-Rogers Sensation—An Eloping Party Caught, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 5, 1870.

GONE TO BOSTON.

Prince Arthur left this afternoon for Boston. He is to attend the Peabody obsequies at Peabody on Tuesday. There is no more truth in the report of an attempt to assassinate the Prince than the rumor of such a thing being intended. Several arrests were made. The Prince's friends deny the correctness of the story and the men reported under arrest profess to know nothing of it. The belief is general that it is a hoax.

MORE SPIRITS SEIZED.

A large quantity of spirits was seized to-day at the rectifying establishment of Trott & Kearney, for alleged violations of the revenue law.

EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred yesterday at the dye house of the New York Dying and Printing establishment, on Staten Island, by which four employes were frightfully burned. Loss slight.

ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The steamer Rheni, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived to-day. Among the passengers is Hon. Wm. Orton.

FIRES.

A fire on Saturday night occasioned damage to buildings and stock at 64 and 66 Maiden lane to the amount of $20,000; insured. The principal losers are Messrs. Jacques & Ellis.

The Bellmarasi Glue Factory, on Union Hill, back of Hoboken, burned last night. Loss $30,000.

ANOTHER LOGAN.

A man known as Wilson was arrested yesterday, on information furnished by his mistress, who stated that his name was Logan, and that he was a witness of the murder of Charles M. Rogers. Wilson, otherwise Logan, was held for examination. He denies all knowledge of the murder.

THE NEWARK FRAUD.

It appears there is a slight foundation for the rumor of frauds on the Newark Treasury. A forgery of the Auditor's signature, amounting, however, to only $178, having been discovered. The check, however, was not paid, but its discovery occasions suspicions that others are behind it.

ELOPERS CAUGHT.

An eloping party from Springfield, Ill., were captured yesterday by the father of the bride, Mr. Thomas Reuter, who carried his daughter west, leaving the husband, whose name is Manders, in the lurch.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general discussion, Mr. Loughridge in the chair. About thirty members were present.

Mr. SARGENT made a speech in vindication of a remark in the discussion on the general disloyalty of the Democratic party.

Other speakers were Mr. Packard, of Indiana, in support of the policy of the Republican party, Mr. Sheldon, of La., on finance, Mr. Tyner, on the abolition of the franking privilege, Mr. Biggs on general politics, and Mr. Lawrence on the mode of paying pensions.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, February 5.—After a full debate, by a vote of 51 to 10, the Kansas House of Representatives passed resolutions asking Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the removal of all Indians in this State, endorsing the wise policy of the Government in granting lands for the construction of railroads, and asking liberal grants for railroads, with the promise that the settlers on the Osage trust lands and the diminished reserve after the date of the order for the removal of the Indians, shall have each one hundred and sixty acres at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

The House also appointed a committee to visit the Cherokee neutral lands to investigate all matters connected therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer have requested the Joint Committee to investigate all matters connected with their offices.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—The House has passed the bill authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 in bonds to pay for the work heretofore done on the levees under contract of the Board of Public Works.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—A Santa Anna Plot Discovered—Government Troops Defeated by Insurgents.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1—*via Havana*, February 5.—An attempt by troops to assassinate Lerdo De Tejada and proclaim Santa Anna has been discovered here and frustrated. The ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in prison.

Order has been restored in Puebla.

The authorities in Michoacan are arming troops. The real purpose is unknown. The pretence is to preserve the peace.

Troops have marched from Vera Cruz against the Orizaba insurgents. General Echegary has joined the insurgents. A battle took place in San Luis Potosi on the 14th ult. between the insurgents and Government troops. The Insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and compelling Gen. Roche to fly in haste. It is believed General Negrete is concealed in this city, working in favor of Santa Anna.

COLORADO.

Denver Pacific Railroad Bonds—Railroad Progress—Colonies Locating—First Snow of the Season.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, Feb. 5.—The remaining million and a half of Denver Pacific bonds were sold in London February 5th. The sale was reported by cable telegraph yesterday and caused great rejoicing. The Company promise to complete the road to Denver in four months. The work on the Kansas Pacific is progressing at the rate of a mile per day.

The agents of several extensive colonies, proposing to locate in Colorado next spring, are now here to make final preparations for purchasing stock, work cattle, &c. The delegation is expected soon.

The first heavy snow of the season began on Thursday night. About eight inches fell. The weather is now moderating.

GEORGIA.

Conservative Opposers of Gov. Bullock En route to Washington.

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUSTA, Feb. 6.—Senators Hall, Bryant, Caldwell, Holden, and other Republicans opposed to Gov. Bullock and his policy, are on their way to Washington to represent the condition of affairs in Georgia to Congress. Mr. Bryant says the object of the delegation is to show that Gov. Bullock has violated the reconstruction laws, that the Legislature as now organized is illegal, and that several persons are allowed seats in the Legislature who are not entitled to them; and that if Congress sustains Governor Bullock the Republican party in Georgia will be destroyed. The delegation represents the Conservative wing of the Republican party in this State and repudiate all affiliation with the Democracy.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Revenue Raid in Georgia—Army Changes—Bounty of Deserting Soldiers—The Treaty with China—Summary of its Provisions—Supreme Court Appointments.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1870.

REVENUE RAID.

Internal Revenue Detective Cowlan reports to Commissioner Delano, under date of Augusta, Ga., January 31st, a very successful raid on the Fourth District of Georgia. Eighteen illicit stills were captured and a number of the men engaged in running them. The distance travelled was over seven hundred miles.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Brevet Brigadier General B. G. Robbin, unattached, is detailed on recruiting service and ordered to report to Brevet Major General Hoffman, Superintendent of general recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo., for assignment.

The following officers, unattached, are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and ordered to proceed home and await orders: Brevet Major J. A. Hern, Capt. W. H. Merrill, O. C. Knap and First Lieutenant J. S. Stiles.

The following officers now unattached are detailed for duty as Indian Agents and ordered to report to Commissioner Parker for assignment and instructions: Capt. D. M. Sells and First Lieutenant U. R. Bourne.

FORFEITED BOUNTY.

Gen. Butler, as chairman of the National Asylum of Disabled Soldiers, some time ago made application for bounty due soldiers who had deserted during the rebellion, amounting to $400,000. The Treasury refused to turn over the money, on the ground that the bounty was not due until the expiration of the term of service, and that as the men had deserted, their term had not expired. This decision has been affirmed by the Attorney General, and hence the money will not be paid over.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.

President Grant is decidedly opposed to appointing a man from the Southern Circuit on the Supreme Bench. An effort is being made to secure the appointment of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to whom the President offered several places in his Cabinet.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held a meeting to-day and considered among other matters, the levees on the Mississippi, finally determining to refer the matter to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Buckingham and Kellogg.

NAVY RANK.

The House Naval Committee hope to be able to agree on a measure satisfactory to both staff and line officers in the Navy. They are opposed to the bill proposed by Secretary Robeson. Neither staff nor line will get all they demand.

TREATY RATIFICATION.

The President will, on Monday, issue a proclamation of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China, and giving the full text of the same.

WILL BE RECALLED.

There is no doubt that Minister Hugh Ewing will be recalled from the Hague. His friends have ceased their efforts for his retention.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Representative Hoag, of Toledo, Ohio, died to-night at nine o'clock of pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1870.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The President yesterday issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the additional treaty with China, and communicating its provisions. Article first provides that in making concessions to citizens or subjects of foreign powers of privileges of residing on certain tracts of land or resorting to certain waters of the empire of China, the Emperor by no means relinquishes his right of eminent domain. He agrees that no such concession shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack citizens of the United States or their property within said lands. It is also agreed that the United States shall abstain from attacking offansively citizens or subjects of any foreign power with whom they may be at war, and the right of the Chinese Government to protect life and property is retained, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Article third provides that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation which the Chinese dominions, which may not have been stipulated for by treaty shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government.

Article third guarantees the entire liberty of conscience to American citizens in China, and citizens of China in America, and exempts them from all disability or persecution on account of religious faith or worship in either country, and provides that cemeteries for the dead shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Article fifth provides for absolute freedom of emigration and immigration of citizens of both countries, and that the taking of citizens of either country to the other, without their free and voluntary consent, shall be madea penal offence.

Article sixth guarantees to citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations, and reciprocal privileges to citizens of China in the United States; but the stipulation is not to be construed as conferring the naturalization of either.

Article seventh provides for reciprocal enjoyment by citizens of the two countries of public educational institutions, under the control of either, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations, and gives the privilege of establishing and maintaining schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and Chinese citizens are to enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Article eighth. The United States always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, China hereby agrees to formally disavow any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China in regard to their construction of railroads, telegraphs or other natural internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominion. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States, or any other western power, for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will in that case designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, the Chinese Government in that case providing such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

CLAIM FILED.

Official advices have been received from San Domingo that the Haytien government had offered to assist the Revolutionists in the former republic, but the Administration attach no importance to the information.

SUPREME COURT VACANCIES.

The President will, as soon as he shall receive official notice of the rejection of Judge Hoar, nominate to the Senate two gentlemen to supply vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, one of whom will be Judge Strong of Pennsylvania. The President has not fully determined upon the other.

The President informed a friend yesterday Judge Hoar would remain in the Cabinet.

FROM HAYTI.

The Mowry Silver Mining Company, of Arizona, has filed its claim for damages against Mexico, before the Joint Commission, for the seizure of a train loaded with silver bars by Mexican troops, in Sonora, in 1868.

CHICAGO.

Smuggling through the Mails—Important Developments—Farmers and their Last Crops—The Mormon Reform Movement—Important Court Case—Street Murder and Robbery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 6.—The system of smuggling through the mails which has been carried on for some time was brought to light in the Chicago postoffice two weeks since, and since that time quite a number of books and articles manufactured in Europe have been seized by Custom House officers. It is impossible to estimate the value of articles smuggled, but it must be considerable, as within the last ten days over one thousand dollars' worth of smuggled goods have been seized. They consist of books, laces, furs, &c. They arrived done up in ordinary newspaper wrappers, with the necessary postage stamps. Had they not been so frequently directed to one address, suspicion would possibly not have been excited. Several pack

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV
OFFICE:

MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1870

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 120⅛.

THE Senatorial Committee, on the contested seat from Philadelphia, will meet on Wednesday next, to examine the testimony.

THE Philadelphia police-bill, going to the Senate this evening for its concurrence in an amendment, cannot reach the hands of the Governor until to-morrow.

MEMBERS of the Legislature who favor the addition of two judges to the Supreme bench of the State, are altogether in advance of the public requirements. At most, the addition of but one more judge will be quite as much as the situation requires.

THE COUNTRY learns, much to its disgust, that the navy was suffered to decay, during the Gideon Welles administration, to an extent only paralleled by the wretched condition to which it was brought, in '61, by the treasonable misconduct of his predecessor Toucey.

A CORRESPONDENT from Harrisburg, for the Philadelphia *Post*, predicts that the Governor will not sign the police-bill, and supports this prediction by the most corrupt imputations. The event will show that now, as always heretofore, the *Post* has never neglected an opportunity for unjust reflections upon the present Executive.

WE INVITE attention to the admirable letter of CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., Editor of the LA CROSSE *Republican*, in an other column; and more especially do we commend some of its suggestions to our manufacturers, that they may see the necessity of establishing closer and more direct commercial relations with the great and growing communities which have sprung up far beyond St. Louis and Chicago.

A BILL to allow husband and wife to be witnesses in divorce cases, passed our State Senate on the 4th, by a vote of 18 to 6. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the provisions of the said act allowing any party or person to be a witness in any civil proceeding are hereby extended so as to allow the testimony of either husband or wife to be given in his or her own behalf in any proceeding for a divorce in every case where personal service of the subpœna is made on the opposite party, or said party appears and defends.

THE action of the Senatorial Committee, upon the Scull-Findlay contested case, in refusing to sustain the sworn allegation of fraud against the Allegheny township returns, is very properly characterized as a "most outrageous act," by Senator Brooke, the Chairman of the Committee. The merits of the case hinge entirely upon the truth or falsity of that allegation; hence the injustice of the decision excluding all evidence on that point, is palpable. The Lowry-Democratic coalition is responsible for it.

THE Constitution of Pennsylvania has provided very wisely and efficiently for its own amendment, in the mode which the Philadelphia *Press*, with substantial accuracy, refers to, as follows:

> Amendments may be made which are proposed and adopted by two successive Legislatures, and finally ratified by the people; a wise provision, intended finally to prevent the trouble and excitement of calling and holding a convention, at a vast and unnecessary expense. Experience has demonstrated its wisdom; for all amendments, however radical in policy, demanded by the people, have been proposed, adopted and ratified by the popular vote.

A BILL TO ENABLE the Supreme Court to review both the testimony and the law in the SCHOEPPE case has passed the Legislature and is now in the Governor's hands. There must be some radical wrong in our judicial system which makes the Legislative intervention necessary to save the life of an innocent man, or there must be a very grave public mistake in the special interposition of the Legislature to overturn the established and approved methods for the administration of justice to all the people of the Commonwealth. The situation, in either aspect, is not to be admired.

WE CONCUR heartily in the suggestion from one of our city cotemporaries, that the office of County Treasurer, in view of its large responsibilities, and of the needful exclusion of all other sources of emolument to the incumbent, should be attended by a compensation ample enough to secure the requisite financial ability and personal character in the incumbent. The figure suggested, $5,000 net, for this compensation, is certainly not a mill too high. As we remarked, on the 4th, *apropos* to the resolution adopted in our City Council looking to the just and legal compensation for the Treasurer of this municipality, the good sense of the people may be relied upon to sustain a policy of such truly wise economy.

"WHEAT in New York is worth what it will bring in Liverpool, less cost of transportation and sale. Wheat in Chicago is worth just what it will bring in New York for shipment, less cost of transportation to New York from Chicago. Wheat at the farm is worth just what it will bring in Chicago, or some other principal market, less cost of transportation to that market."

So says the St. Louis *Democrat*, while scolding General SCHENCK about his tariff bill,—and never was the truth more tersely told, and this humiliating and impoverishing state of things will continue just so long as such papers as that, and the communities which sustain them, shall persist in warring against the only policy which can ever raise this country above a condition of dependence upon Liverpool. To create home markets by diversifying our industries, we must not only have protection, but protection that can be relied upon.

WE shall congratulate the House, if its resolution to investigate the truth of the charge frequently made of late, that Representatives have sold their right of nomination to military and naval cadetships, is to be faithfully followed up, with the exposure and punishment of the guilty parties. Where such are members of the present House, it will be quite within the power of that body to censure or even expel the venal Representative. The investigation may with propriety go back to reach any case where the appointee, under this sort of purchase, has not yet graduated from either of the Academies. The charge made by the Meadville *Republican* has been specifically noticed, in the discussion of the House, and will be enquired into. The present member from that district, Mr. GILFILLAN, stands acquitted from any imputations, and unites with the other Western members from Pennsylvania in courting the most careful enquiry. It is also hinted that several of these "sales" have been made by Southern members. The investigation should be pushed.

GIVE US THE FENIANS for wild and insane plots. They would free Ireland and bring peace, happiness and contentment to the doors of the people of the old country in a manner both novel and extraordinary. Their hopeless invasion of Canada, attempted assassination of Queen Victoria, and lastly, the conspiracy developed in New York for the taking off of Prince Arthur, while he was the guest of a hospitable community, are the best evidences of the impracticability of those espousing the cause of oppressed Ireland in that organization. We do not feel that it would be just to charge all Fenians with with a plot so infamous as the last attempted assassination, as, if there are any good and true men in the ranks of the brotherhood their hearts would have revolted before entering into a conspiracy to murder, in the name of Ireland, a harmless boy whose presence on the earth is not now, and perhaps never will be of damaging consequence to the cause of his would be assassins. Had the infamous designs of the small school of desperadoes been successful, our whole nation would have been plunged into deep humiliation and grief and our people disgraced in the eyes of the enlightened world, while England would have been causelessly plunged into sorrow and mourning and the cause of Ireland not the least bettered. All honor to the intrepid and brave police of New York who frustrated the plans of the conspirators and saved the country the infliction of a lasting stigma upon her honor and hospitality.

THE CASE WELL STATED.

There is a free-trade league at La Crosse, Wisconsin. At one of the meeting, held on the 8th of January, CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., editor of the La Crosse *Daily Republican*, was invited to give his views on the subject of free trade and protection. He did so, and in an address of considerable length, a copy of which is before us, he gave the league some wholesome truth and sound logic. We subjoin a brief extract:

> "It is obvious that the workshop and the farm should not be from three to five thousand miles apart. Instead of raising wheat in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois to feed mechanics in Europe whose manufactures are required in this country in exchange for our products, let us bring hither the skilled labor of Europe, and place it in closer proximity to the labor of the farmer, so that each can buy and consume the productions of the other without the intervention of many carriers and middlemen, and a thousand hazardous and expensive details that are incident to transportation of products between remote countries on the two continents. To this end let that labor be fostered, by excluding the products of labor in foreign countries from our markets, except upon the compensatory conditions of a protective or revenue tariff system, that shall place the laborer in this country at certain and positive advantage over all competitors in other lands."

Pennsylvania may be of good cheer. Until recently, the impression prevailed here that the people of the great States lying to the west of us, both farmers and traders, were against us on this vital question of national policy; but we now know, both from private letters and the public press, that the people out there are opening their eyes to the gross fallacies of the free traders, and that the friends of protection and home markets are rapidly increasing in numbers. It will not be long until the policy, which alone can set the producers and consumers of food side by side, will be so popular that politicians will not dare to oppose it.

THE POWER OF JOURNALISM.

We think that we can fathom the reason why the GAZETTE has so suddenly turned its mountain howitzer upon the Democratic party. Certain Republicans of prominence have been intimating that if it has nothing else to do but assail leading Republicans, and charge a Republican Legislature with all kinds of infamy and corruption, it would be well to issue a pronunciamento against it.—*Post.*

We must pronounce this the best joke of the season, notwithstanding our regrets that our Democratic cotemporary should thus reveal its own very inferior conceptions of the true policy and the real power of journalism. The *Post* should have a higher respect for the profession, than to indulge in this indecorous readiness to impeach either the honest independence or the recognized influence of the political press. We doubt if it would, itself, defer the expression of its own sincere convictions, in any, even the faintest particular, under the menaces or the bribes of any faction among its party, while we are quite certain that the GAZETTE has never been, and can never be, influenced by such considerations as our neighbor intimates.

Let us add, too, without charging upon the *Post* an intentional fabrication, that it has otherwise been wholly misinformed. "Pronunciamentos" against the GAZETTE were long since out of fashion here, and the fashion will never be revived,—certainly not so long as this journal continues to merit the increasing degree of public confidence which it now enjoys.

It is to upright, impartial and well-considered journalism that the people of all parties now look for the Warwicks of modern politics. It is the press, conducted with intelligence, integrity and a reasonable measure of ability, which alone gives "prominence" to any partizans. "Pronunciamentos," to be worth anything, must come *from* the press; directed *against* any respectable journalism, we should vainly expect the repetition of that miracle which levelled the walls of Jericho with the blast of a ram's horn. And we assure the *Post* that all the readers of the GAZETTE have the good sense to subscribe to this opinion. The *Post* may equally command the same position, if it will. Let it join us in recognizing the great power of an independent and faithful press,—and in knowing how to exercise that power for the solid profit of the people. Then, it would discover that there are no partizans so "prominent" as to be able to disregard its judgments, or to resist the potency of its influence. The empire of honest journalism is, by the grace of the American people, absolutely autocratic.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AND NORTHERN TRADE.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Feb. 2, 1870.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: In a recent article of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, headed "Farmers and Free Trade," which obtained wide circulation and elicited marked attention at the hands of the press and people throughout the west, you very justly stated that "of all men in the country, farmers ought to be in favor of protecting home manufactures, and of spreading them all over the land; of opening every mine of coal and iron; of utilizing every water-power, and creating manufacturing centres wherever it can be done," and that "it is clearly their interest to augment, as far as possible, the number of consumers of food, so that they can have markets at home, and save the enormous cost of transportation to and from distant markets; *for they have to pay it.*" This fact is forcing itself upon the attention of the people in an impressive manner, while the high freights for and low prices of wheat are teaching western farmers the necessity of a diversified industry, that shall emancipate the producers from the hazards incident to their dependence on remote foreign markets for the sale of their products.

Free Trade agitators have traversed the entire West, during the past few months of severe depression, and harangued the people, for the purpose of misleading them into yet deeper difficulties, by the adoption of the pernicious and anti-American policy, which would make bad matters worse, by striking down the manufacturing interests of the Nation, and thus reversing the sound and beneficient system inculcated by the GAZETTE. Eloquent maniacs, who have no correct appreciation of the benefits arising from a diversity of industrial interests in this country, will have to travel over their ground again, to convince the farmers of the Northwest that the products of their farms will be enhanced by driving millions of skilled artisans from the workshops and manufactories of America, as it would necessarily weaken home markets for farm products by diminishing the number of consumers and enlarging the number of producers. The Free-trade system, if fully adopted in this country, would tend to retard or stop immigration from European countries, and diminish the value of land and agricultural products to a ruinous degree.

The people begin to comprehend the cost and discomfort of having their farms and workshops four thousand miles apart, for the benefit of transportation monopolies, middle men, and foreign manufacturers. Pittsburgh has demonstrated to the people of the Northwest that its manufactures can be delivered at any and all points in the valley of the Upper Mississippi by water transportation at less cost than the same commodities can be brought from Chicago or Milwaukee to La Crosse, which is the great distributing and competing point for freights of produce and merchandise by rail and water on the Upper Mississippi. While Pittsburgh goods are brought to La Crosse or St. Paul for forty-five cents per hundred pounds by water transportation, the freights between La Crosse and Lake Michigan ports vary from sixty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds merchandise. In the face of such facts, the people will soon learn that this Free Trade scheme is at war with the vital interests of the nation.

If Free Trade is such a blessing as its advocates represent, why are the people of the British North American colonies seeking a Reciprocity treaty, under which they may have access to our markets? And why do not European countries adopt it fully among themselves? While importers, freight monopolists, middle men and foreign manufacturers are so unanimous and clamorous in favor of the adoption of the Free Trade policy, by the United States, they seem to be reluctant about taking their own medicine. Free Trade, or even Reciprocal Free Trade, cannot be viewed in any other light than that of international agrarianism. Foreign countries demand access to American markets, because the labor of this country maintains a higher standard than prevails in Europe.

And it is only reasonable and just, that, while our own people are bearing the burdens of supporting the Government, foreign manufacturers shall make, in the form of duties levied on importations into this country, some equivalent, or indemnity for the damage inflicted upon American labor by permitting the products of European pauper-labor to be sold in our markets. This Free Trade mischief should find no favor or support among patriotic men who have the welfare of their country at heart. It is a significant fact that although every Free Trader may not be a Rebel or Traitor, all Rebels or Traitors are Free Traders. Pittsburgh, as the heart of industrial and manufacturing enterprise, has a strong hold upon the favor, sympathy and co-operation of the great agricultural interests of the Northwest.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Editor of LaCrosse *Republican*.

The Proposed Canal Swindle.

We quote from two Harrisburg letters, The first to the Philadelphia *Post* says:

> The Beaver and Erie Canal project seems to have taken a fresh start, and the general impression is that the bill providing for its enlargement and the slackening of the water below Pittsburgh will be introduced at the present session. As the plan by which it is proposed to effect the object of this bill becomes understood, the feeling against it increases. Last evening a prominent Democratic Senator expressed himself very fully in reference to the subject, and in the course of his conversation pronounced the measure impracticable. He held that before it can be adopted the constitutional amendment of 1857, providing that the proceeds of the sale of the public works shall be devoted to the extinguishment of the public debt alone, will have to be repealed. These proceeds are the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to $6,000,000, now lying in the Sinking fund, which, if the Beaver and Erie Canal Company propose to take out and replace with their bonds.

Another, to the Phila. *Press*, says:

> There is a great scheme hatching here by which the credit and resources of the State are again to be made subject to the speculations of individuals engaged in an enterprise ostensibly to increase the trading facilities of the people of a portion of the State, but which is really one of those well concocted plots to make the State Treasury the medium through which a combination of speculators intend to enrich themselves. The scheme is the building of a ship canal in the northern part of the State, connecting with Lake Erie, and the purpose is to use the money and credit of the State government to do this, and, after it is done, convert the work to the sole profit of favorite corporations and elect individuals in this great ring. Whether this matter comes up for discussion I have no doubt the argument for and against it will develop a rich record of speculation at the expense of the State Treasury, unless those who have it in charge can manage to silence the conscientious and strengthen those who are weak in its support.

Lake Superior Iron.

The product of thirteen iron mines in the Lake Superior region for 1869 was 633,238 gross tons, 809,387 net tons, and the value was $4,168,190. The total product of the same mines during the time they have been worked, is 3,944,677 tons net. The eleven furnaces made 39,504 tons in 1869, valued at $1,802,245. The *Mining Journal* says that the mines have been developed into an inexhaustible source of wealth, the neighborhood of the mines improved and built upon, railroad tracks constructed, extensive docks with trestle works, "shoots," "pockets," and other improved conveniences for loading vessels erected, and Marquette and Escanaba have increased from less than 1,500 tons in 1855, to considerably over 500,000 tons in 1869, and the product will probably reach 800,000 the present year. Last year it was impossible to supply the demand, and this year the increased number and facilities of the mines will be taxed in vain to meet all the requirements of the hundreds of furnaces that run almost exclusively on Lake Superior ore.

Dr. Livingstone.

When this distinguished traveler was reported dead in Africa three or four years ago, some two years elapsed before the truth was known, and the public assured of his safety. Now there comes a fresh report of his death, which may be false, and which the civilized world will certainly hope is so. Dr. Livingstone was born in 1815. In 1840 he made his first trip to Cape Town, and entered upon his missionary work in Africa. Since then he has been more an explorer than a missionary, and he has traveled more extensively in Africa than any other living man. Last year Lord Clarendon received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated from near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868, in which he said that from what he had seen, together with what he had learned from intelligent natives, he thought he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile rise between ten degrees and twelve degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. The receipt of this letter seemed to dispel all anxieties for his safety, and his return to England at an early date was expected.

WILLIAM TRAVIS, two years ago, made the acquaintance of Kingston, New York, and vicinity, in the character of a man of wealth. He lived expensively, had fine horses, carriages, &c., was liberal and charitable, gave to every body, borrowed money, had ill health, made a great hurrah over his will, and in general played the millionare very nicely. He has now disappeared, leaving eighteen thousand dollars debts, having lived all this time by humbugging people.

Society at Washington.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

Dress at the President's reception is optional, the Democratic Western people walking into the White House in alpaca street suits even. While contending that this freedom should be allowed, so that the plainest citizen in tweed coat may feel that his Chief Governor is accessible to him at his best, still it shows proper respect both to the man and the Government he represents for guests to present themselves in proper attire. At the foreign legations the rules of dress are tacitly enforced, but these do not seem to be fully comprehended even by those who consider themselves part of the fashionable world. Neither shawl nor scarf even of lace should remain on a lady's shoulders when she is in full dress, and though her gloves are the softest rose or silver tint, they are not *de rigueur* any more than pure white. Pale straw color, of the faintest tinge, is the glove of ceremony. Other tints are proper enough for bonnet receptions, and white gloves are reserved for weddings. It is essential that the glove should be long wristed, with at least two buttons. White, blue, violet and crimson are really the most *recherche* colors a lady will allow herself, for the pink and green dresses one sees at receptions have a frightfully unsophisticated air. Disheveled hair is out of place in full costume, and the floating lock, permitted by fashion, should be most carefully and glossily curled or creped. Very long trains are tabooed by fashion, sixty five inches being the proper measure, and at receptions, where people are walking in procession, every woman should have the good taste, or at least have the good breeding, to carry it at one side, on her arm.

Gentlemen only need be cautious about the color of their neck-ties, which should be lavender, or very narrow white ties, while the plainer and finer the linen the better.

Arrived at the house of reception, troubles are over. The guest is dexterously handed from one servant to another, till he finds himself in the reception presence. No need for any proclivity of the heart for the ribs, or swimming eyesight; while, as for being dazzled, I don't believe any mortal ever experienced that sensation on entering a room full of well dressed people any more than he did at a declaration of love. For the dignity of human nature, don't smile when you are presented if you can look amiable without. The amiable expression is to the smile outright what wax candles are to naslight, much prefered by persons of complete cultivation.

Washington people have a great fancy for bringing their housekeeping goods from Europe, as it is only a little way further than New York, and one may as well order from the centre direct. One finds more sumptuously furnished houses in Washington than in the latter city, and many foreign refinements are gradually introduced—for example, bronzes in the halls, rich marbles in private houses, green house plants in the halls and stairways, and couches and conversation seats, and the French taste for mirrors and fine dashes rather than broad ornaments of gilding. Wax lights are ordered for the finest occasions, their soft moon-luster proving more kind to complexions and toilets than the glare of gas. The farmers of the prairies will be growing the wax-myrtle in ten years more if the demand for wax lights becomes universal.

If toilets of perfect Parisian taste are formidable, if it is an ordeal to enter a room where every woman is complete in style and freshness of toilet, where the nicest purity of black and white distinguishes the gentleman, and dress coats have that graceful clinging curve at the back of the waist which marks the work of the artist, then it is a sufficient protestation at one of these evenings in really good society. An illuminated card assigns your partner and seat at table, and if the bouquet at your plate, and the comic design on the dinner card don't give you something to say to your partner, keep still, and gain a discreet reputation. You will probably find yourself *en a vis* with one of the gentlemanly attaches whose name sounds so like those in Willis' letters, or the modern Belgravian novel, while the really great people's names are so mediocre and proper. Edward Thornton, Esq., sounds so like one of T. S. Arthur's heroes, and Minister Roberts needs all the prelude of Senor Don Mauricio Lopez to give the high-sounding Spanish pride. How completely the English attaches represent the Belgravian of the London magazines—their hair parted just a line off the exact center, their soft eyes only one degree firmer than those of their sisters, while their beautiful long side whiskers remind one of "Care's Willows." Fine blades often have velvet sheaths. The Spanish gentlemen one recognizes by their close shorn black heads and smooth faces, all courtesy, inevitable pride and secretiveness; eyes that, like those of their women, betray a hundred intrigues, because they seek to conceal so much. The exquisite politeness of the South Americans makes you wonder if you really can be dust and ashes after the perfect deference, and their manners are marked by more vivacity than those of the Spanish people. Each one of them at fault if you can. He will denominate the American women as prudes, and "incomplete," as they significantly say, stigmatize the country as unendurable, and the people as frightfully stiff and cold, without giving one a possible chance to retort, by the dexterous courtesy of tone which characterizes all. The Argentine and Peruvian Legations are extremely popular for the gaiety and the new excitable pleasures they infuse into the steady, unimaginative American society.

The navy people, as they are called, have an air peculiar to themselves; upright, easy, dauntless—and the women have an *esprit* which they catch, possibly, from their fathers or brothers. Certainly they carry themselves better than most of the women in the room. Shoulder-straps and back-boards need to be revived for the benefit of this weak-chested generation, who have almost forgotten how to stand without either tilting themselves backward or forward. This does not apply to Mrs. Secretary Fish, who deserves to be the leader of the *ton* by virtue of her carriage, if nothing more.

How a Good Templar is Made.

The victim of initiation is first blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider press and squeezed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing the system of all "old drinks." He is then taken out of the press, and by means of a force pump, gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the cold water song. He is then taken out of the barrels and hung up by the heels until the water runs out through his ears; then he is cut down, and a beautiful lady hands him a glass of water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water.

He is then made to read aloud the article of incorporation and by-laws of the water company, ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading; after which "The Old Oaken Bucket" is sung and hung about his neck, while fifteen sisters with shot guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat two pounds of ice cream, while his brothers fill his ears with broken ice. Then he is run through a patent clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of water, his boots are filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. After laying in the refrigerator for half an hour, he is taken out, run through a clothes wringer, takes the whole lodge down to some fountain, stands treat, and becomes a Good Templar

School Superintendents.

A call has been issued by J. P. Wickersham, of Harrisburg, President of the National Association of School Superintendents, for a special session of the Association, to be held in Washington city, commencing on Tuesday, March 1st. Reports will be read on school supervision by the Hon. W. Johnson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maine; on the National Department of Education, by the Hon. Henry Barnard, National Commissioner of Education; on National aids to assist in putting in operation systems of schools in the South, by Hon. S. S. Ashley, State Superintendent of North Carolina; on grants of land by the General Government for State Normal Schools, by the Hon. F. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Louisiana; on the consolidation of the educational departments of the Government and the Freedmen's Bureau, by Major General O. O. Howard, and on School Statistics, by the Hon. Wm. D. Henkle, State Superintendent of Ohio.

THE largest receipts of the Parepa Opera Troupe at Boston, were $3,500 and $4,050, for "Il Trovatore" and the "Marriage of Figaro."

PERSONAL.

BALFE, the composer, is seriously ill.

VANDERBILT has gobbled a railroad in Vermont.

"FATHER COOKE," of the Waterbury (Ct.,) America, says "as a septuagenarian" that he has never seen so mild a winter as that of 1870.

MISS JENNIE, daughter of Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in attempting to alight from a carriage a few days since, caught her feet in her dress and broke her leg.

ICE cream dealers, at Schenectady, are disconsolate about the cooling prospects for next summer, and the Star says they are around the streets with bags, gathering icicles for freezing cream.

MRS. MOLLY, an editress of South Bend, is a newly risen light on the lecture platform in Indiana. Her husband wrote such a modest notice of her first effort that he omitted to state what she talked about.

A WESTERN paper publishes the following correction: "The words printed pigs and cows in Mr. Parker's letter on the land question, which appeared in yesterday's issue should read pro's and cons."

A HIGHLY intelligent writer in the last Galaxy says the word telescoping, as applied to wrecked railroad cars, "seems to have its origin merely in the fact that the general direction which a car takes (in a collision), resembles the slanting position of a telescope when turned to some heavenly body midway between zenith and the horizon."

THE Louisville Commercial relates the following: "A few days previous to General Rossueau's departure for New Orleans he called on the medical examiner of an insurance company in this city, stating his desire to take out a policy. Inflating his large chest and striking it, he exclaimed: 'You needn't take the trouble to examine me, doctor, I'm in a hurry; I'll live forever; a doctor in Washington said I couldn't die of disease. I'm a sound man, sir.' In ninety days the General was dead.

"Now, gentlemen," said James Fisk, Jr., as he moved himself out of the presence of the Investigating Committee on the New York gold conspiracies, "Now, gentlemen, when you come to New York send me your cards, and come and dine with me, and I'll show you round and take you to my grand opera house." "Thanks, Mr. Fisk, for your kind offers," said Gen. Garfield, "and permit me to express the conviction that a first-class actor was lost to the world when you became business manager."

ANNA DICKINSON lectured in Norwalk, Ohio, one night last week, to a $200 house. The Reflector of that place says: "We don't deny that Miss Dickinson's smart—we'll even admit she is brilliant, and wish her God speed in her efforts to ameliorate the condition of her sex; but when you come right down to the merits of the question, we quite disagree with the encomiums heaped upon "Whited Sepulchres." Suppose that lecture had been delivered by one of the opposite sex? Though the truths would have been equally acceptable, the language would have grated harshly on the ears of all listeners. We have a high regard for Miss Dickinson, but we have had better lectures than hers this winter, and hope to have more before the course is completed."

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to J. F. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful." The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, rullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be held responsible, but they are often much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the welfare of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stimulates it, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: second rate, unpurified rye. No sympathy can take this genial restorative lor a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from his real despair and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

NOTICES.

☞ **PUBLIC MEETING.**—TO GEO. H. THURSTON President of Board of Trade. SIR—We would respectfully request that you call a special meeting of the Board of Trade Rooms in this city, to be participated in by the citizens generally, to take into consideration the necessity of the construction of a railroad from this city to Charleston via of the Monongahela Valley.

Shea, Smythe & Co.,
Jos. S. Lanahline,
Graff, Bennett & Co.,
J. Lawrence Orr,
Wm. Means,
Wm. Phillips,
J. R. Lyon & Co.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
Max. Moorhead & Co.,
Martin, Brickell & Co.,
Wm. Wilson & Co.,
Painter & Sons,
A. & D. H. Chambers,
Cunningham & Thompson,
Lloyd & Black,
And others.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1870.

In accordance with the above request, a meeting of all members of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade is called at the large Room over the Third National Bank, for merly occupied by Board of Trade, on MONDAY, the 7th, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The citizens generally are requested to participate, and it is hoped they will do so, as the measure is of vital importance to the future prosperity of the city.

GOV. STEVENSON and the Hon. WM. PRICE, of West Virginia, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, and others, will address the meeting.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President of Board of Trade.

fe5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 22, 1870.

☞ **STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.**

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be properted.

ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ **KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7 DIRECTORS.

ja22:s91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

☞ **NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Mirsch & Bro., No. 24 Sixth street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ja31:s7 J. LEE OLIO Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, January 27, 1870.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 99 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS M. BELL,
Cashier.

☞ **OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.**—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

POPULAR PRICES.

At 25 Cents,

YARD WIDE TWILLED POPLINS,

At 37 1-2c.,

6-4 TABLE LINENS,

A GOOD BARGAIN.

At 8 1-3 Cents,

Good Dark Calicos.

At 10 Cents,

Light and Dark Calicos.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,

EXTRA GOOD.

At $2 75,

LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $4.00.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW PRICES

THE

LOWEST!

BELL

&

MOORHOUSE,

(Successors to Bates & Bell.)

HAVE RECEIVED

New Goods.

Prints,

Cassimeres,

Muslins,

Alpacas, &c.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*

ja14

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

ja31:t35

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the store of SCOTT & GRAL, near the corner of Penn and Canal streets, on the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of R. McCready & Co., Brickell, Dunn & Schnell & M. Dodson, William Fleming, J. F. Williamson and Jacob Brenizer, of, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

Three barrels of Distilled Spirits.
Nineteen caddies of Tobacco.
One barrel of Distilled Spirits.
Four Hundred Cigars.
Three Caddies of Tobacco.
Thirty-eight hundred Cigars.

Seized and condemned as the property of the persons named at the suit of the United States.

A. MURDOCH, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa. } fe3:t67-MTH

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

fe4:t63

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.,

243 Liberty Street,

(Opposite head of Wood street,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe4:t81

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

HAIR JEWELRY TO ORDER.

Call and see Sample Book.

We have just received a splendid assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, which we will sell very low.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

fe3 Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW GOODS.

New American Poplins, all colors.
Plaid and Striped Delaines, very cheap.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Beautiful Styles New Percales.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS

Very Cheap

Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

Table Napkins and Toilet Matts,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRICES REDUCED

TO-DAY.

AT $1.00.

CHILDREN'S FINE FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $1.75.

AT $2.50,

LADIES' BEST FELT SKIRTS.

Warranted Perfect—worth $3.00.

AT $3.00,

Ladies' Braided Felt Skirts,

Decided Bargains—worth $4.50.

AT HALF PRICE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Superior Cashmere Stockings,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

fe7

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

ULLERTON'S

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Tabbanion, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking business.

jel0:4

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 5, 1870.

The bank statement shows a slight loss in the total reserve, but is favorable to easier money, the excess over legal requirement being still $35,000,000. Loans $264,514,119, increase $4,189,848; specie $38,997,246, decrease $1,478,468; circulation $33,746,481, increase $34,199; deposits $214,739,179, increase $4,588,266; legal tenders $68,048,388, increase $1,266,218.

Money continues easy. Up town banks appear to have accumulated heavy balances which they can only employ at exceptionably low rates with Government dealers. The whole range is 4@6 per cent. Prime paper scarce and in demand at 7@8.

Sterling quiet at 9. Gold firmer and active. Opened at 120¾ and closed at 120⅝. Late in the day it was carried for Clearances, $33,000,000. Export for week, $249,304, mostly to-day.

Governments decidedly firmer. The anticipation of the funding bill becoming a law has produced a demand from banks and financial institutions for issues of 1857 and 1858, which, having two or three years to run before maturity of option of prepayment, are regarded as prospectively worth 2@3 per cent. above bonds subject to be called in upon negotiations of proposed new bonds. Coupons, 1881's do '62, 14¼@14⅝; do '64, 15@15½; do '65, 15@15½; do new, 13⅞@14; do '67, 14¼@14⅝; do '68, 14¼@14⅝; 10 40's, 12@12½. Pacifics, 11⅜@11⅝.

State bonds strong, with an advance in new North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginias. Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 55¼; new do, 49½; old Virginias, 62½; new do, 67; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 27½; Georgia Sixes, 80; Sevens, 92; Louisianas, old Sixes, 71½; new do, 67½; Levees Sixes, 71½; Eights, 62½; Alabama Eights, 94½.

The President of the Rock Island Road has notified the Stock Exchange that its stock, now amounting to $16,000,000, has been registered at the Corn Exchange Bank, and certificates will be signed by the President of the bank, E. W. Dunham. It is presumed the stock will again be placed on call of Board.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the Wells & Fargo Express: Leland Stanford, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, W. G. Fargo, A. H. Barney, J. C. Fargo, and B. P. Cheney.

The railway market was firm and closed at about the highest point of the day. The greatest activity and advance were in New York Central, Pittsburgh, New Jersey Central, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Rock Island. The latter touched 117¼ and Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾. Miscellaneous stocks strong and express stock steady.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58¼; Cumberland, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 10; Hartford & Erie, 7¼; Adams Express, 64; Wells & Fargo, 20¾; American, 37½; United States, 40; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 98½; do scrip, 96¾; Erie, 24¾; prf'd, 41; Harlem, 138¾; preferred, 141; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 87¼; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern, 72¾; pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island, 117; Fort Wayne, 72¾; preferred, 87¾; Wabash 47; Ft. Wayne, 89½; Terre Haute, 26; preferred, 59¾; C. & A., 145; preferred, 145½; C. & M., 26; N. J. C., 98¾; C. C. & I. C., 20¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 64; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 7; Hecla, 81; Quincy, 31.

Imports for the week: Dry goods, $2,936,000; general merchandise, $3,459,481.

Sub Treasury balance: Gold, $75,552,602; currency, $5,355,445. General balance, $81,106,217.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1870.

Business has again been dull during the week which has just closed, and while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the indications are not very encouraging. The demand for all of the leading articles is light being restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, while in regard to values there are but few changes. Sugars have declined considerably, very unexpectedly, within the past few days, and it is hard to conjecture as to whether the bottom has yet been reached. Flour and Grain continue dull and unchanged, while Provisions are weak and drooping.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—The demand is fair but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices are unchanged. Sales in store at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—The arrivals continue large and while the market is still reported dull, prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at 30@33 for good to prime and 35 for choice.

CHEESE—Is firm, with a fair demand but unchanged.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 25½@26. in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Is steady demand, with sales at $13@15, as to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals are falling off somewhat, but the demand continues light, and prices are unchanged: 10¼@10¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11 for halves. Pitted cherries, 25@30c. Blackberries 14@15c per pound.

EGGS—Fresh packed, 25 cts.

FEATHERS—85@90 cts.

FLOUR—The market is dull and devoid of a single new or important characteristic worthy special notice. We continue to quote western flours at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye Flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat in the market and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote red winter wheat at $1 6|1,10 for common to fair and $1,15@1,18 for choice. Oats dull notwithstanding the arrivals continue light; 46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. There is some inquiry for Rye at 90 cash, but sellers are disposed to hold. Corn is dull with a drooping tendency; we now quote car at 75 to 78@80. Barley is quiet and unchanged—$1@1,05 for prime to choice State spring.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from country wagons at $15@23, as to quality and condition.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,40@1,42, and No. 2 at 90. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 50@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and without quotable change. Shoulders, 13½@13¾ for Plain and 14¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 17 for Clear and 16 for Ribbed. Breakfast Bacon, 19 and Sugar Cured Hams 19@19½. Dried beef 19½. Lard 16½@16¾ in tierces, and 17½@17¾ in kegs and pails. F. Sellers & Co's. caddy lard in 3 and 5 pound packages, 19½. Mess Pork $29@29½.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in continued good demand, but with free arrivals, the feeling is not as strong as it was in the early part of the week; dealers are buying at $8 and selling at $8½; sale 100 bush. to go to Louisville, at $8,50. Timothy seed is scarce and firm with small sales at $4,75@5. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY Feb. 5, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Business has been but little if any better this week than last week, and the worst feature lies in the fact that there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. The trade has been completely prostrated ever since the advent of the present year, and it appears that the further the year advances, the worse it gets, if such a thing were possible. There are several good and sufficient causes for the present stagnation, the most prominent of which is the fact that crude is much higher relatively than refined, and another is the almost total absence of anything like speculative feeling. Manufacturers are unable to make any movement, to either buy or sell, as prices have not, as yet, settled down to a manufacturing basis, and in the present aspect of affairs, there is no inducement offered to entice speculators in the field. Prices are too much inflated to "go long" and not inflated enough to sell "short," and besides, as we have repeatedly noted, there is a feeling here against entering into this kind of business; it was fully and thoroughly tried last year, and the verdict has been rendered that it is a losing business generally, particularly manufacturers, are anxious to do business, but, like other men, they are unwilling to employ their capital and brains, when there is no prospect of any return; it is very unpleasant to have refineries standing, idle, with insurance and other expenses, which is the unpossible step, we keep on, but it seems there is no help for it. Possibly there may be an improvement ere long; the dark clouds that have been hanging over and enveloping the trade in darkness for the past five weeks, may soon disappear, but it must be confessed that the indications at present are not encouraging.

Receipts of crude this week, 5,928 bbls; last week 7,818; from January first to date, 56,691; same time 1869, 64,417. Exports refined this week 9,565; last week, 10,554; January first to date, 32,177; same time last year, 25,701. Sales this week, 13,760 bbls; last week, 20,200. From the above it will be seen that our shipments of refined are larger than during the corresponding time last year.

CRUDE.

The crude market was a little weak, if the few sales reported can be taken as a criterion, and even at the slight decline noted, there was a very limited demand—as we have already stated, manufactures cannot pay present prices. Sales 80 bbls spot at 13; 1,000 seller February at 13¾; and 1,000 seller till July at 13. Buyer until July may be quoted at 15.

REFINED.

Market dull and drooping—no sales reported. February was reported as being offered at 30, and spot at 29¾. March or April to July 31. For buyers option all year, 34¾ is reported bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Works 486, on account Fisher Bro; Crystal Oil Works 400, on account same; Livingston Bro 320, on account Lockhart, Frew & Co; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; W. Wilson & Co. 42, on account C. W. Mackey; Eagle Oil Works 240, on account B. S. Duncan; Model Oil Works 80, on account J. Munhall; Spray Oil Works 80, on account O. S. Goldrich; same 160, on account Jas. Wilkins. Total..... 1,868 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 968 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. & Co. Phil's.

Braun & Wagner, 158 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining Co. 213 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 251 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L. & S. 200 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 211 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 1,981 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 50 bbls ref. to J.E. B. Hubley.

W. McCune & Co. 10 bbls lub. to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson 3 bbls ref. oil to Lewis Daufield, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co. 564 bbls refined oil to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 624 bbls.

Total lubricating..... 3 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R

Mentzer, H. & Co. 162 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1,400 bales; 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 7,601 bbls; dull, heavy and 15c lower: sales of 5,200 bbls at $4,55@4,75 for superState western, $5,05@5,85 for extra State, $5,95@6 for extra western, $5,70@6,30 for white wheat extra, $5,05@6,15 for R. H. O, $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis, $6,25@8,50 for good choice do. Rye flour dull; sales of 180 bbls at $4@4,80. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without decided change; sales of 300 bbls western at 98@99c free. Wheat: receipts of 300 bush; dull and 1c lower; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1,25@1,29 for winter red and amber western, $1 40@1,45 for white Michigan, $1,45@1 50 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull and drooping; sales of 9,000 bushels Canada West on private terms, 610 bush 2-rowed State at 85@$1. Barley malt quiet. Corn: receipts of 1,000 bush; scarce and a shade firmer; sales 20,000 bush at 90@93c for new mixed western, $1 04@1,07 for old do, 97c@$1 for new yellow Jersey. Oats—receipts of 4,688 bush, irregular and unsettled, 1@2c better on speculation; demand of 48,000 bu, at 55@58c for western in store, and afloat at 60@61c for State. Rice quiet, Caroline at 6@7c. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; sales 200 bbls Cuba at 9¾@10¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 16¾c for crude, 30c for refined. Hops firm. Wool firm: sales 850,000 pounds at 45@55c for domestic fleece, 36@46c for pulled, 17@33c for Texas, 16@27c for Cals. Leather: hemlock sole active and firm, 26@31c Buenos Ayres and 32c Virginia, Coal quiet. Linseed oil steady at 91@93c in casks. Turpentine at 48@49c Sheathing copper steady $32. Ingot copper dull at $21@21½ for Detroit and Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet $32@34 for Scotch, and $35@35 for American. Bar dull at 4¾c for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails dull at 4¾@4¾c for cut; 6¼@6¾c for clinch, and 28@29c for horse shoes No. 6 to No. 10. Pork firmer; sales 340 bbls at $26,25@26,50 for new mess: $22,50@23, prime; $24@26, prime mess; also, 750 bbls seller March at $26,50. Beef steady; sales 120 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@17,50, new extra mess. Prime Beef quiet; sales 60 tcs at $26@28c for prime mess; $27@30, India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales 80 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 200 pkgs at 10¾@11¾c for shoulders: 14@15c, hams; middles quiet; sales 360 boxes deliverable at Chicago at 12¾c; Cumberland cut 13½c, short. Dressed Hogs dull and heavy at 10½@11¾c for western. Lard heavy; sales 400 tcs at 15@16c for steam; 17@18¾c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tcs steam seller March at 16c. Butter quiet and steady at 17@33c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c.

Freights to Liverpool dull at 9-64d. Barley quiet at $1,05 for very choice. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Receipts: 2,000 bbls flour, 21,000 bush wheat. Shipments: 5,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bush wheat.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton: lower grades easier, better quality steady, middling 24¼@24¾c. Sales 4000 bales, receipts 1657 bales, exports 8210 bales. Flour: sales at $5 40@5 95@6 18. Pork $29 50@29 75. Bacon 14@17¼@18¾c. Sugar: prime 11¾@11¾c. Molasses: prime 70@71c. Whisky 95c@$1 05. Coffee: fair to prime 15½@17½c.

TOLEDO, February 5.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; amber Michigan at $1,03, and No. 1 red at $1,11. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 80c, No. 2 at 77c, now at 75c, and no grades at 64c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 48c, and No. 2 at 45½c. Live hogs at $10@10,50. Clover seed at $8,20@8,22½.

DETROIT, February 5.—Wheat no material change; extra white at $1,10@1,19, No. 2 at $1,09@1,10, amber at $1,03, and regular at $1,01. Barley dull and unsettled at $1,50 per central. Live hogs heavy at $10,62@10,75 offered. Clover seed at $8@8,50.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Petroleum firm with a strong upward tendency; refined held at 27@27½c in large lots, and 29@31c in small lots; crude firm at $5,80 per bbl.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton easier, 24@24½c; receipts 1,964 bales, exports 1,000 bales. Pork steady, $28. Bulk meats: shoulders 11c, sides 15½c. Bacon unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Flour; small business; extras $4,50@4,75. Wheat unchanged; Penna. red $1,23@1,26. Whisky unchanged, with small sales at 98@99c.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour: sales western superfine at $4,75@5,00. Mess pork quiet at $28@28,50. Whisky quiet and firm at 97@98c.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull; low middling 23½c, good ordinary 22¾c; stock, 4,250 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Trade is improving, although as usual on Saturday. The market is looking in general to activity, and prices in main are firm for cotton goods, especially Printing muslins. Both plain and colored Amoskeag denims command 30c, Otis AXA 26c, do BB 24c, do CC 21c Warren brown do. 22c, Workingman's 22c and Haymaker 17c. Heavy sheetings, eastern makes, sell at 16@17c and second makes at 14½@16c. Prints 11½ to 12¾ and 13c for Cocheco. Bigelow Carpets reduced to $1,90@2,15 for body Brussells, and Bright's tapestries to $1,37½@1,40. Brown drills dull and depressed at 16½@17c. Old styles of delines reduced to 17½c, while all new makes bring 20c.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Cattle—receipts for the week, 3,500; market firm and ½@¾c higher, with sales of 4,000 head at 7c for medium, 7¾c for good and 8¾c for extra. Hogs—receipts of 7,568 head; market closed quiet and a shade lower. Sheep; receipts of 9,268 head: market firm at previous quotations.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Live Hogs dull at $8,40@9; common to good $10,50. Cattle quiet at $4@6.50 for butchers' stock and stockers; $6,75@7 for fair to good shipping steers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 5.—25 bxs starch, S P Shriver & Co; 25 do do, Bahnworth & D; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 cars limestone, Graff, B& Co; 6 do do, Shoenberger B & Co; 300 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 2 bbls onions, 3 do eggs, 1 do turnips, Woodworth & D; 1 car shingles, A Patterson; 100 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son; 1 car mill feed, Robb & H; 100 bbls flour, owner; 5 bgs nuts, Vangorder & S; 2 pkgs a butter, 2 do grease, Voigt, M & Co; 10 bbls liquor, J Adler & Co; 13 cases cheese, J C Mier; 4 cars wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car barley, Fier, D & Co; 25 bbls flour, L J Blanchard; 2 bbls tallow, E Hazleton; 26 bgs rye, 147 do barley, W J Meek; 3 rolls leather, J Groetzinger; 9 bxs soap, Munhall & M; 19 sks rags, R Christy; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 7 d nogs, H Rea Jr.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 5.—2 cars lake sup ore, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Graff, Bruggermann & Co; 1 do do, J Reamer; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 10 do do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do 1 c ore, W Clark; 1 car oats, R Henderson; 28 bdls c stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, O Barnett; 8 bxs butter, 1 do lard, Bruggermann & O; 7 kgs lard, M W Rankin; 2 rolls leather, 4 bbls tallow, W Fiaccus & Son; 51 sks middlings, 6 bbls onions, P Duff & Son; 9 bbls f sseed, 12 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 do beans, 12 do d apples, S Duvel; 4 cases glycerine, R E Sellers & Co; 40 sks corn, 16 bbls d apples, H Rea Jr; 51 sks corn, McBane & A.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 5.—1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 do whea Kennedy Bro; 1 do cooperage, J Hemphill; 1 do barley, 1 do wheat, G Seidle; 1 do metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 2 do wheat, W McKee & Co; 21 bgs barley, S D Hedges; 23 do m feed, J B McKee; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & M; 4 bgs meal, Mercer & R; 93 hides, Luckcamp & Co; 102 bgs oats, Smith & Duff; 4 bgs wool, 15 do c seed, Geo Snyder; 30 bdls broom handles, W Mardorf; 5 cars flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 do hay, B Gray; 75 sks corn, M Steel & Son, 1 car bran, James Stewart; 85 bgs mill feed, J V Wilson; 1 bbl butter, J Kohen; 1 car flaxseed, Ewer, H & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 5.—25 bbls highwines, R Woods; 26 do do, Rodelheim & Affelder; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 136 bgs barley, F Schleid; 148 do do, S Hood; 34 do do, Meanor & Harper; 48 do corn, Rinehart & S; 6 bbls vinegar, W C Armstrong; 5 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 5 do do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 car staves, Hastings & Davis; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 29 bbls grease, F Sellers & Co; 5 bbls whisky, J Freidenberg; 5 hhds shoulders, John Grier; 5 bbls whisky, W Sedden.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 4.—22 hides, C H Lappe; 5 bbls tallow, G Haslem; 4 cars railroad iron, C A Carpenter; 40 bgs rye, S Hood; 2 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 car oats, Chas H Armstrong; 15 sks oats, Adams & Auston; 1 car grain, 25 sks rye, Scott & Gisal; 7 bales hay, Thos Duncan; 16 bgs wheat, D Casey; 74 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 14 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, Jan. 6, 1870.—The Arlington arrived up at 4 A. M., and the Major Anderson at 6 A. M., but struck the bridge pier crib and broke her wheel. She was delayed here three hours.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 4 feet 4 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather cloudy and raw, with indications about equally favorable for rain or snow.

The Rover, from Nashville, arrived Saturday, and the Glasgow from the same point was expected in last night.

The Belle arrived and departed on Saturday, with a good trip each way.

The Arlington, from Cincinnati, is due here this morning, and will return as usual to-morrow at noon. She left Cincinnati three minutes ahead of the Anderson, and at last accounts she was still in the lead.

The Nick Wall arrived at Cincinnati on Friday. Capt. Reed then turned her over to Capt. Poe and left the same night for Pittsburgh.

The Dollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is announced as the her departure for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Camelia, Capt. R C Mason, is filling up steadily for Nashville—Capt. Mason expects to get away to morrow.

Grand Duke is the name selected for Capt. Wash Kerr's new Pittsburgh and Portsmouth packet, now under contract.

The Wild Duck, Capt. Anawalt, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day.

The Cumberland river was falling on Friday, with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday says: The Arlington arrived from Pittsburgh early yesterday morning. We are glad to hear her officers disclaim any desire to race with other boats, although recent dispatches to newspapers would indicate that other boats had been racing with her. This may have been without the knowledge of the officers of the Arlington, who think principally of the safety of passengers who commit themselves to her charge. There is no boat on the river better furnished for passengers.

—At Memphis, the river was only 10 inches below high water mark of 1857. There is a general overflow of bottom lands below Memphis, causing immense damage. The Little Rock Railroad is under water for several miles between Hopefield and Madison. Other roads are under water, but as yet no extensive damage to them has been reported.

—The jury in the case of the Louisville Mail Line Company *vs.* The Cincinnati Insurance Company, in the Superior Court, yesterday, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $7,819, the amount of defendant's risk on the steamer America, with interest thereon. The jury were only about twenty minutes in consultation.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

—A barge, on which was a locomotive and four or five cars for the Lexington & Fort Smith Railroad, sunk Tuesday by striking a bar ten miles below Pine Bluff, while in tow of the steamer Guidon. She now lays in ten feet of water. The locomotive, cars and barge are probably a total loss, on which there is no insurance.

—A special from Evansville to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: The Mary Davage had two barges fully loaded with iron ore. Capt. Hugh Campbell says he found the hidden obstruction that sunk the Kate Robinson, Lady Gay and Arthur, and it cost him 56 timbers in one of his barges.

—A late St. Louis paper says: Capt. J. Sim Neal, of the Richmond, was on 'Change yesterday. He is now well pleased at the interruption to his trip; but, as all others do, considers it a rather mean affair. Capt. Neal will remain in the city for some days yet.

—The officers of the Richmond having refused to reship her freight, an order was made by the United States Court, Wednesday, directing the United States Marshal to reship the cargo and bring the boat to Louisville.

—David Kalear, an old sailor, and for many years past identified to some extent with steamboat interests, died in Nashville, on Tuesday, after a short illness.

—The Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Evansville on Thursday, where she discharged 515 bales cotton.

—The Maggie Hays left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday, and the R. C. Gray left St. Louis for this port the same day.

—The Messenger, with a big trip, left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Thursday.

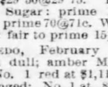
—The tow boat Simpson Horner arrived at New Orleans on Friday.

—The Leonidas and Lorena were at Memphis on Thursday.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.



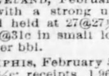
The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.



FOR CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA.....R. C. MASON, Commander, Wm. Rathwith, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, February 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

fe6 GRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer M. ELLIS EBERT, G. W. EBERT, Master, J. Sheppard, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on MONDAY, 7th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

fe7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful Tow-Boat WILD DUCK AND BARGES, Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave on MONDAY, Feb. 7th, at 4 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

ja31 GRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TRADE MARK.

DITHRIDGE'S

FIRE-PROOF

Lamp

CHIMNEYS.

1016

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased and its sales are now greater than ever before. Dr. Schenck has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to ordinary pursuits. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which entrance office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor baths, and the celebrated Shrewsbury Salts and mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any person for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually at office and all parts of the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps.* no2

☞ CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.—Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. R. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and at the branch office, Pittsburgh, Penna., in charge of Professor E. G. DALTON, 146 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are endorsed by the best surgeons of the age. No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should be used. For particulars call or address as above. no6,y36-TTHS

☞ JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND Hoarseness.

None so good. None so pleasant. None Cure as Quickly.

For sale by HENRY HORTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubeb things." dc20

OILS.

JACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST. ap18:w30

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

Room 17, Chamber of Commerce,

138 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

apl0

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spinkle Oil. Wool Head-Light Oil, Tanners' Stuff- Benzole, Ing and Machinery Gasoline, Oil, Harness Oil. Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents, and purchased Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfect by pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequaled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN....H. RICHARD DAVIS.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work or Repairing in good time and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of BARVEN'S PATENT WHEEL and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh. ja22:s90

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,

Ja11:d1 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

J. K. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING done to order. ja29:n90

LEAD—275 Pigs Soft Galena LEAD. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

Wood St., cor. Second Avenue.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
oc9 d&F CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

No. 75 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made, Certificates Issued, and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Prime Collaterals and Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., negotiated at the usual rates of commission. ja13

PEOPLE

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route For Sale.

A good paying route on the GAZETTE. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room.

On and after April 1st, 1870, the GAZETTE will occupy the building recently purchased by Penniman, Reed & Co., on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Mayor Callow had five cases before him yesterday.

There are ninety-nine persons in the county jail.

The Allegheny Police have received their new caps.

The Notorious Mag Emmett and Belle Boyd were committed to jail for thirty days each, yesterday, by Mayor Callow.

Sunday was very quiet at the Allegheny Mayor's office, but one case—drunk and disorderly—being before the Mayor during the day.

The Valuation of personal property in Allegheny county is $12,367,611, with an assessment tax of $44,715 75. The population of the county is 180,074, of whom 52,266 are taxable.

The Treasurer's Office.—We have been informed by "one who knows" that the Treasurer's office of this city, including salary, percentage and other legitimate perquisites, is worth $20,000.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a little child about eighteen months old was found on Chartiers street, it having wandered away from home. The parents can secure it again by calling at the residence of Mr. Charles Smith, corner Brady and Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Personal.—On Saturday we had the pleasure of a friendly call from Hon. G. C. Sturgiss, Representative of Monongalia county in the West Virginia Legislature. Mr. Sturgiss is deeply interested in the Monongahela Valley Railroad, and paid our city a visit in order to enlist our prominent citizens in behalf of the great enterprise.

Elizabeth Grisel, on Saturday, made information before Alderman Arent, charging Elizabeth Mashhouse with maintaining a disorderly house on Second street, Allegheny, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood. The offender was arrested, but the prosecution was with drawn on her promise to leave the city before Wednesday.

Slight Fire.—About four o'clock Saturday morning an alarm of fire from box 16, Fifth avenue and High street, called out the engines in the first district. The cause of the alarm was the discovery of fire in the cellar of Glass' new building on Wylie street. The fire was extinguished by a "plug stream." The damage was slight. The origin of the fire is not definitely known.

Assaulted.—Ludwig Reinn, an old man employed as hostler at the stables connected with Geip's Hotel, Allegheny, on Saturday, made information before Alderman Arent, charging two young men named Fred Hertzal and Fred Lapp, with breaking into the stable late at night, and beating him unmercifully, without cause or provocation. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary Williams, aged four years and three months, who died suddenly at the residence of her parents in South Pittsburgh, about two o'clock Friday. The Inquest was held at the office of Dr. Roberts who was called to see the child. The jury after hearing the testimony found that the child came to her death from congestion of the brain.

Cruelty.—Adam Hohman made information before Alderman Renter Saturday, against John Demberger for cruelty to animals. It is alleged that Demberger, who is a butcher, piled half a dozen calves into a small wagon and trotted them through the streets, through Liberty street, two of the animals on the wagon floor being compelled to support the weight of their companions. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Alone.—Upon making our customary visit to the tombs last evening, we found Captain Reed in a state of fear and anxiety, the cause of which we discovered on examination to be a want of business. But one prisoner, solitary and alone, and he "gloriously drunk" was to be found inside the bars. If business does not increase, or rather if it should continue so dull, the probabilities are that as a matter of "Retrenchment" the Police Committee will abolish the office filled by Captain Reed. Chief Hague might attend to the business.

Sleeping or living in a room where fruit is stored, is very injurious to the health. When first stored the fruit absorbs oxygen, and afterward disengages the carbonic acid, the volume of which is very much larger than that of the oxygen they absorb. The liberation of this latter gas, which is uniform, stops completely at periods, and is again resumed with greater force than at first. The elevation of temperature favors this transformation. It has not been observed that more or less light has any effect on fruits in this condition.

Be Careful.—A hired agent of the Erie Canal swindle is circulating among our merchants and manufacturers a petition in favor of the Erie Canal project, addressed to the State Legislature. Those who are in favor of a true *Ship Canal*, not a dug out, elongated trench for keel boats, will not sign the paper. A careful reading of the petition will develop the fact that a gigantic fraud on the people is attempted in the movement. Don't carelessly sign the papers and thus help to saddle a great debt on the Commonwealth which can never be repaid by the so called enterprise.

The *Dispatch* grumbles about not getting a "proof" from the GAZETTE at an earlier hour than midnight on Friday. We are very sorry, and in order that our most gracious neighbor may be [illegible] further cause for constitutional dyspepsic growling, we [illegible]nal and dyshand whose [illegible]ave put on an extra [illegible]uty is to look after the [illegible]uence of the *Dispatch* in the GAZETTE composing room. Now, good neighbor, please don't pay us in base coin as you have threatened to do. It would be such terrible punishment, you know, to pass on us the spurious metal of past misdeeds when we promise the genuine gold in the future.

Aggravated Assault.

On Saturday afternoon two women appeared before Alderman McMasters, one of whom, Mrs. Ellen Timmony, bearing evidences of brutal abuse, made information charging her husband, Edward Timmony, of "Rice's Castle," with aggravated assault and battery. She alleged in substance that early Friday morning the accused, who had been making a night of it with some boon companions, returned home in an intoxicated condition. Finding her and the children in bed, she states he at once and without provocation, attacked and beat her terribly with a "handy billy." He desisted when exhausted, and after breaking her nose, bruising her face black and blue, and cutting several gashes in her head. She was so weak that she had to call in the assistance of a female friend to get to the magistrate's office. The couple have seven children living. The accused was arrested during the afternoon, and, waiving a hearing, gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for court.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

A Man Killed in Port Perry—Suspicion of Foul Play.

Michael Dougherty, a coal miner residing in Port Perry, came to his death on Friday under circumstances which lead to the belief that he was murdered. His body was found about eleven o'clock on the track of the Connellsville railroad, a short distance from the Port Perry station. It appears that the train had just started from the station, and had not got under way when the engineer discovered the body of a man lying across the track a short distance ahead. He gave the signal for "down brakes" and reversed his engine, but was unable to stop the train before the engine had reached the body, which was struck by the "cow catcher" and shoved ten or twelve feet. He immediately went to the body and found that life was extinct. It was identified by some of the citizens and removed to his wife's residence. It appears that he left home about one hour before his body was discovered, and had about fifty dollars in his pocket. He had visited a tavern in the town and was considerably under the influence of liquor, and when the body was taken to his late residence no money could be found about his clothing. It is presumed that he was knocked down and robbed and the body placed on the track in order to create the impression that he had been killed on the railroad. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

INTERESTING TABLE.

Allegheny County's Financial Record With the State—Facts in Figures.

Annual reports as a general rule cannot be recommended as light and pleasant reading matter. The majority of them are excellent as soporifics, or admirably adapted to filling up the waste basket. Occasionally, however, there is one, such as that of Auditor General Hartranft, which is full of information and interest, and worthy the consideration of every good citizen. We have just received this valuable document, and find upon glancing through it much that is of value, from which we glean some facts in figures which to Allegheny county readers will be of especial importance, as showing the position of our county in a financial way, to the State Government. Taking up the statement of the revenue to the Commonwealth we find the following handsome exhibit from the various sources mentioned up to the close of the fiscal year Nov. 30, 1869:

Auction Commission	$ 2,750 00
Corporation Stock Tax	
Bank of Pittsburgh "	11,616 50
Mechanics Savings Bank "	45 00
Peoples " "	694 00
Citizens Passenger Railway "	1,300 00
Manufacturers " "	1,775 00
Birmingham " "	300 00
Western Pa. R. R. Co. "	768 83
Monongahela Navigation "	2,000 00
Allegheny (St. Clair St.) Bridge "	1,875 00
Birmingham Bridge "	1,401 75
Monongahela Suspension Bridge "	875 87
Hand Street Bridge "	840 00
Sharpsburg "	321 96
Connellsville Coal Co "	150 00
Allegheny Insurance Co "	450 00
Mechanic's " "	1,275 00
Cash " "	200 00
Citizens " "	300 00
Merchants " "	750 00
German " "	800 00
Manufac's & M " "	1,000 00
Monongahela " "	200 00
National (Pgh) " "	750 00
Pennsylvania " "	295 28
Peoples " "	1,100 00
Pittsburgh " "	2,000 00
Allegheny Gas Co	1,000 00
Birmingham Gas Co	200 00
Pittsburgh " Co	1,895 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co	750 00
Commis	14,950 0
Saloon	2,475 00
Excelsior Coffin Manu'g Co	146 29
Pittsburgh Paper Co	175 00
Eagle Cotton Mills	1,310 18
Pgh. Newspaper Co	66 67
Total	$56,527 56
Personal property	11,301 67
Special assessment	5,808 33
	17,000 00
Tax on Loans.	
County Treasurer	$ 75 53
City "	7,0 00
Allegheny City Treasurer	1,095 34
	1,876 87
Citizens P. R. R.	188 26
Monongahela Navigation Co	1,345 00
Little Saw Mill Run R. R.	208 75
Penna. Salt Co	565 18
Birmingham Passenger R. R.	80 00
Manchester " "	111 63
	4,441 11
Tax on Net Earnings.	
Allegheny Bridge	1,076 9
" Insurance Co	488 72
" Savings Bank	587 55
" Trust Co	253 00
Ben Franklin Insurance Co	100 33
Birmingham Bridge Co	426 00
" Gas "	170 40
Citizens P. R. R.	804 4
Commercial Insurance "	327 00
Commercial Printing Co	853 27
Cash Insurance Co	14 48
Columbia Oil Co	18,516 67
Dollar Savings Bank	527 38
Eagle Cotton Mills	1,760 00
Iron Savings Bank	273 24
Excelsior Coffin Co	160 21
Franklin Savings Bank	441 94
Farmers and M. Bank Birmingham	329 31
Fort Pitt Bank	815 16
Germania Insurance Co	882 56
Lawrenceville Bridge Co	31 65
Monongahela Bridge Co	1,767 42
Monongahela Insurance Co	408 16
Manchester Savings Bank	130 04
Mutual Insurance Co	244 51
Pitt Gas "	1 211 52
Pittsburgh Gas "	264 00
Birmingham Passenger R. R.	250 00
Peoples Insurance Co	12 50
Penn Coal Co	245 37
Hand Street Pass. R. R.	1 733 47
Penna Salt Co	3,472 70
Penna. Co	2,562 63
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	181 25
Ralston Oil "	1,135 00
Sharpsburg Bridge	180 00
Total	47,891 93
Little Saw Mill R. R. (on gross receipts)	$ 179 25
Tonnage Tax on above R. Road	4,372 78
" " Monongahela Navigation Co.	7,455 40
National Bank stocks tax	36,563 41
Tax on Writs, Wills, &c.	1,726 92
Tax on Probate of Office	3,642 19
" Recorder's Office	1,748 15
" Clerk of Courts	3,735 76
R. E. Deals, Notary	21 25
" Mills	1,200 00
Collateral Inheritance Tax	17,878 18
Tavern Licenses Tax	20,075 00
Sheriffs' Licenses Tax	4,475 00
" " Allegheny City	2,722 98
" "	29,300 00
Theatres, Circuses, &c.	1,000 77
Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons, &c.	1,781 50
Restaurants and Beer Houses	3,800 00
Peddlers' Licenses	1,000 00
Brokers "	2,320 00
Distil'ry and Brewery Licenses	1,76 00
Premiums on Charters	2,341 00
Patent Right Laws	113 98
Sheriffs	20 75
Accrued Interest	2,000 00
Total	$187,346 18
Grand Total	$315,706 84

The above account does not include the taxes received from the enrollment of laws, nor of corporations having branch offices here, but general head-quarters elsewhere.

The other side of the account is exhibited in the following:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE COUNTY.

Pensions and gratuities	$ 1,368 00
Support of Soldiers' Orphans	1,500 00
Wm Penn Hospital, per acts of April 18th and April, 1869	28,021 75
Common Schools	16,662 67
County Agricultural Society, damages	
Interest on grounds by occupation of troops	2,500 00
House of Refuge	2,500 00
Western Penitentiary (appr.)	37,500 00
" " Sheriff's convicts	2,253 00
Fourth National Bank (refunded)	1,000 00
Alderman's costs	175 85
Total	$250,963 27

This does not include Judges' salaries, and the proportion of the County in the expenses of the State Government, which it is impossible to properly estimate.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Salary and Perquisites—Salaries of the Leading Officials in the United States.

We published some days since for the information of our readers, a statement of salaries paid to city officials, including the perquisites, in which we stated that the Mayor's fees during the year ending Jan. 31st, 1870, exclusive of a salary of $1,700, would amount to $15,000. The estimate was made without having sufficient data from which to arrive at the exact figures, and was therefore to some extent guess work. When the statement was published we were of the opinion from what data we had [illegible] that it was not would [illegible]e as the true figures and [illegible] show, but we thought it best to be under rather than over the mark. The report of yesterday morning in referring to the matter says: "The GAZETTE's figures are understood to be exaggerated in the matter of *fees*, and the emoluments of the office are stated as *more correctly* at ten thousand dollars." Our neighbor does not say by whom the matter is *more* correctly stated, nor does it give figures to controvert our statement. We have taken the trouble to procure data from which to make an estimate, and find that our figures were not *exaggerated*, but on the contrary were not quite large enough. If figures can be depended upon the amount will exceed the sum stated at least five hundred dollars, as will be seen from the following statement:

The whole number of cases before his Honor during the year ending January 31st, 1870, as shown by the report of the Mayor's clerk, which we published a few days since, was 8,139. Of this number 607 were court cases, or cases where information had been made for the violation of some State law; 677 were disorderly charged, and 3,158 were committed. The Mayor's costs, when the fine is paid before commitment are, $2.40, and if paid after the party has been committed he is entitled to $3.80 instead of $2.40. Taking the whole number of cases, 8,139, as reported by the clerk, as a basis, and subtracting the number of court cases, 607, number discharged, 677, and number committed, 3,158, making a total of 4,472 from it, leaves 3,667 in which he received $2.40 costs each, making a total of $8,800.80. Of the number committed to jail 486 were released on payment of fine and costs, which at $5.90 each gives $1,895.40. On the 607 Court cases the costs will average $6.00, making $3,642.00, and there are 86 cases for Sunday liquor selling reported, on which the costs accruing to the Mayor will amount to six dollars in each case, which gives the further sum of $516.00. This is all for which we have been able to procure figures, but there is the matter of vehicle license, in which a number of cases were brought before His Honor, of which we have no account, and several other matters, which will swell the amount to over $15,500.

RECAPITULATION.

3,667 cases at $2 40	$8 160 80
486 " " 3 90	1,895 40
607 Court cases at $6	3,642 00
86 Whisky " "	516 00
On vehicle license and other cases not included in the above	1,000 00
	$15,854 20
Add to this salary from the city	700 00
" " " " county	1,000 00
Gives a total of	$17,554 20

We may be a few dollars over the proper estimate of the cases not enumerated, but leaving it out of the calculation, and our first estimate was much nearer the true figure than our neighbor who undertook to correct us.

In order that our readers, and particularly those aspiring to the position of Mayor of the city, may fully appreciate its value, we annex a statement of the salaries of the leading officials in the United States:

President Grant receives a year	$25,000
G. B. herman	18,000
Lt. Gen. heridan	17,883
Gen. Hallock	9,962
Secretary Fish	8,000
Chief Justice Chase	6,500
Vice President Colfax	8,000
Speak r Blaine	10,000

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Interesting Immersion Occasion in the Muddy Monongahela.

A revival is now in progress at the Church of God, formerly Mrs. Beecher's, on Townsend street, in the old Sixth ward, and it is said considerable excitement prevails. We are told that over twenty persons have joined the congregation during the past few weeks. Services are held nightly, under the direction of Bro. James Rees. Yesterday, at noon, the members of the church assembled on the Monongahela river bank, above the Birmingham bridge, to witness the ceremony of immersion of a number of members. Not less than five hundred persons, men, women and children, were in attendance, while crowds of persons lined the bluffs above. Rooms had been engaged in a house near by, where the candidates had changes of clothing and warm fires by which to comfort themselves after their cold bath. The candidates numbered twelve or thirteen, eight females and five or six males.

When all was ready Bro. Rees made a few remarks to the congregation assembled, and asked the strictest order and decorum while the ceremony "ex emplary of the burial and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" was being performed. A hymn was then sung by the members of the congregation, after which prayer was offered, the minister and others kneeling, but on account of the mud most of those present remained standing. Brother Rees then took a heavy stick about three feet in length, and marching boldly into the river, made some "soundings" previous to taking in the candidates. At this time parties appeared on the river at the place selected, in skiffs and "shells" as anxious as those on shore to be witnesses of the proceedings, and at one time they were in such close proximity to the operatives that the officiating brother felt compelled to ask them to retire to a greater distance. Brother Rees announced that candidates, after immersion, could await at the shore the conclusion of the ceremony or retire at once to change clothing, as they desired,—all that would be needed to sustain them was faith. That faith was strong in some of them, females included, was evinced by the fact, to which we were witnesses, they did await, although with shivering and chattering teeth, the conclusion of the ceremonies. The candidates were led in one by one while the congregation joined in singing a hymn.

Before immersing the first candidate, the minister called attention to the 38th verse of the 8th chapter of the Acts which says that Philip and the eunuch both went down into the water. Upon the recitation of the usual form, each candidate, being led into the water up to the waist, was laid backwards into the stream and raised immediately. In each instance there was a sputter, gasping for breath and shivering, but on the whole the cold bath was accepted with fortitude. In one instance, however, that of a little girl of about ten years, it appeared rather cruel. The services (occupying about three fourths of an hour) being over, the crowd dispersed quickly, and the wet ones hurried to change their attire.

SOMNAMBULISM.

An Allegheny Lady Indulges in Midnight Rambles on Streets and Housetops.

A rumor has been current for several weeks past in our sister city to the effect that a veritable female ghost, hobgoblin or what not, regularly put in an appearance after the solemn hour of twelve o'clock at night, on the house-tops of a certain uniform block of buildings, on one of the principal streets. On Saturday evening a little knot of anxious watchers assembled in the shadow of an alley opposite, in order to steal a view of the supernatural being, and to determine, if possible, whether the object of their curiosity was a real ghost or a thing of mortality. Just as the iron tongue of the old bell tolled forth the mysterious hour when spirits walk, the form of a slender lady robed in spotless white was seen to emerge from an attic window of one of the houses opposite, and stealthily walk along the very edge of the roof. She slowly paced the entire square of houses, occasionally stopped to look over and down into the street. The witnesses were appalled at the sight, but expected every moment that the woman, for they were convinced that the specre was a sleep walking piece of flesh and blood, would fall to the ground below. She at times quickened her accustomed trot where the stoutest heart would have feared to walk, even in broad daylight. The onlookers were puzzled how to act. They could do nothing but await the end, for to make any noise to alarm the somnambulist would have been fraught with most direful consequences, for in a wakeful condition she would most certainly have fallen to the ground and met a horrible fate. She walked fully fifteen minutes on the roofs when she retired into the same attic window from whence she had emerged, and carefully closed it after her. A few moments subsequently the bolt was turned in the lock of the house opposite, and out came the same lady clad in white. A few of the gentlemen who were watching followed closely after her, and altogether unconscious of their presence the lady, who was young and beautiful, walked heedlessly along for several squares when she stopped a few moments and then returned to her slepe homewards. She entered the house and the witnesses to the strange proceedings retired to their homes to talk over the matter. One of them made it his business to call on the father of the young lady yesterday to inform him of the extraordinary scene he had witnessed, and on being confronted by the somnambulist she indignantly and positively denied that she had made any such nocturnal exhibition of herself, but admitted that she had a fearful dream the previous night of [illegible] go-seek with chimneys on [illegible] and A close watch [illegible] housetops. the girl [illegible]ereafter be kept on [illegible]u those who have been watching for the spectral "woman in white" will doubtless be disappointed, as future exhibitions will be prevented if possible. The victim to the circumstances we have so plainly narrated, is highly educated and moves in the most polished and refined circles of society.

A STRANGE VISITOR.

Freaks of an Insane Woman—The Result of Excessive Drinking—Difficulty in Providing for Her—To the City Farm at Last

Saturday evening, shortly after dark, the inmates of a house on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, were startled by the appearance of a strange woman who unceremoniously entered the hall door, proceeded to a front bed chamber on the second floor, and deliberately locked herself in. At first the people attempted to effect an entrance into the room, but finding this a very difficult undertaking the police were sent for. When the officials arrived they also attempted to get into the apartment through the doorway, but were unsuccessful. As a last resort ladder was procured, and through a window. Here he discovered the intruder to be a female, suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*. With considerable difficulty he managed to secure assistance, when the woman was taken into custody and taken to the lock-up. At this place she was recognized as Mrs. Henry, a widow, residing in the Third ward, and the mother of three children. It seems she had been drinking pretty freely for some weeks past, which resulted in the attack of *mania a potu*. At times she was found quite violent and it was found quite necessary to keep a strict watch on her movements during the night. The Mayor, upon inquiry learned that she had relatives living in fine city in affluent circumstances, and accordingly notified them of her condition. They refused, however, it is said, to have anything to do with her. A physician was then called in, who said she must be removed to more comfortable quarters ing place before medicine could have any effect. Application was then made to the Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, who refused to send her to the City Farm, believing that under all the circumstances the case was not one that came under his authority. A third attempt was made to provide her a home in one of our city Hospitals, which was unsuccessful, the managers refusing to receive her without a recommendation from their physician, and that officer refusing to give the recommendation unless the patient was brought to his office, or he paid a fee for going outside his duties to call at the Mayor's office. Saturday evening and all day yesterday were spent in endeavoring to make provision for her, and the Mayor was about to send her in a carriage to the hospital physician, when a gentleman called upon him and stated that the case had received the attention of a few benevolent members of a church in the city, who had agreed to provide for the three children if the woman could find a home at the City Farm. This arrangement was finally made and the children taken in charge by their charitable volunteer friends. The woman could not be removed last night, but will be taken to the Farm this morning.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, February 5.—The commission of H. Buener Swope, Esq., lately appointed United States Attorney for this District, was presented by Mr. Carnahan, who retires from the office, and who took occasion to refer to the high standing of the gentleman among the members of the bar of this State, and of his fine qualifications for the position. Mr. Carnahan also thanked the Court for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him during his official term and bespoke for his successor a continuance of that treatment. Before administering the oath of office to Mr. Swope, Judge McCandless alluded in highly complimentary terms to the faithful manner in which Mr. Carnahan had discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. The oath of office was then administered and Mr. Swope entered upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as United States District Attorney.

Judge McCandless made the following order:

"That a list of cassesin bankruptcy for trial by jury be prepared by the Clerk, to be taken up on the first Monday of the March special session of the District Court, and for bankrupt cases to continue two weeks. On the third Monday of March the Court will resume the trial of United States cases."

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.—The usual Saturday's business was transacted, in which there was nothing of public importance

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

129. Weisenberger vs. Bates.
110. Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth et al.
156. Kreeling et ux. vs. Becker et al.
98. Leahy vs. Nobbs.
123. Harrison vs. Braeton & Wilkins.
144. Pearson vs. Hill.
157. Weisenberger vs. Catherine Kearney's ex'rs.
161. Gallagher vs. Sweeny.
131. Rector, &c., of St. Andrews Church of Pittsburgh vs. Horn.
140. Owners of steamer "Wild Cat" vs. steamer "Whale."

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, February 5.—The argument list was taken up, but no business of importance was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

290 Campbell vs Dungen.
291 Same vs Williams
292 Same vs same.
326 Lynch vs O'Reiley.
356 Metzgar vs McGill.
338 McIlwain vs Fahnestock.
341 Welsh vs McClaren.
242 Jenkins vs same.
345 Kletzly vs Jacoby.
349 Hartman & Lane vs Finch.
351 McElroy vs J. W. Barker & Co.
175 Hackheimer vs Vogel.
363 Fitzgerald vs Larimer.

Nos. 98, 183, 214 and 286 are fixed for Tuesday, and 260 and 240 for Wednesday

Aquatic.

The following card from Henry Coulter, which has been forwarded for publication in the New York *Clipper*, in reply to a card from Walter Brown, published in the last issue of that paper, means business, and will, we presume, bring the "scullers" to gether at an early day:

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1870.

Editor New York Clipper:

In the last issue of your paper I notice a card from Walter Brown, in answer to my challenge, recently published, offering to row him a single-scull race. In your article introducing Brown's card, as well as from the card itself, the inference was thrown out that I was not acting together "square" in publishing my *defi* in a local newspaper, and that I published the card for the purpose of gaining "journalistic notoriety" at home. I wish to state that such was not the case. I published the challenge in the Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader*, in order that my friends at home may know as well my intentions as those abroad; and to assure you that I did not desire "journalistic notoriety" at home when I published it, I will state that a copy of the *Leader* was sent to me the first mail east after its publication, in order that it might reach you in time for insertion in the *Clipper*. Besides, inasmuch as you refused to hold the stakes and deposit much between Mr. Mekiel and myself a few months ago, and as I myself a few months ago, and as I myself a few months ago, and as I